

Herald Tribune

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Algeria	5.50 Dhs.	Israel	15.250 NIS	Norway	5.50 NOK
Australia	17.5 A\$	Italy	1000 Lira	Denmark	6.70 Dkr
Belgium	33.33 Bfr	Japan	236 Yen	Finland	5.50 FMk
Canada	1.31 Cdn	Korea	100 Won	France	6.55 Ffr
Denmark	6.70 Dkr	Lebanon	1500 L.L.	Germany	3.36 DM
France	6.55 Ffr	Lithuania	100 Lt	Greece	340 Dr
Germany	3.36 DM	Madagascar	2000 M	Ireland	7.80 P
Greece	340 Dr	Mali	2000 F	Spain	166.64 Ptas
Ireland	7.80 P	Morocco	20 Dirhams	Sweden	5.50 S
Italy	1000 Lira	Nepal	100 Rupees	Switzerland	7.20 Sfr
Japan	236 Yen	Nigeria	120 Kobo	Taiwan	1.80 NT\$
Lebanon	1500 L.L.	Romania	1000 Lei	U.S.A.	1.00 \$
Lithuania	100 Lt	Saudi Arabia	100 Rials	U.K.	2.48 £
Madagascar	2000 M	Sri Lanka	100 Rupees	Yugoslavia	23.6 D
Mali	2000 F	Tanzania	100 Shillings		
Morocco	20 Dirhams	Tunisia	100 Dinars		
Nepal	100 Rupees	Turkey	100 Liras		
Nigeria	120 Kobo	U.A.R.	100 Pounds		
Romania	1000 Lei				
Saudi Arabia	100 Rials				
Sri Lanka	100 Rupees				
Tanzania	100 Shillings				
Tunisia	100 Dinars				
Turkey	100 Liras				
U.A.R.	100 Pounds				
U.K.	2.48 £				
Yugoslavia	23.6 D				

U.S. Urges Saudis to Help Cairo Build Jets

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is urging Saudi Arabia to lend Egypt as much as \$2 billion to manufacture U.S. warplanes for friendly countries in the Middle East and the Gulf, according to administration officials.

The plan calls for friendly Gulf states, such as Bahrain, to receive Northrop F-5G fighters, for example, from an Egyptian plant. The United States would provide designs, engineering and engines, keeping the most secret techniques under wraps while giving Egypt experience in manufacturing modern fighter planes.

The administration hopes to strengthen U.S. ties to pro-Western Arab nations while giving them weapons to deter such countries as Iran. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in supporting the rearmament effort for the Middle East and Gulf, has stressed that Israel has nothing to fear, given Israel's overwhelming military superiority.

The administration's clearing the way for selling billions of dollars in weapons to Arab nations has sent U.S. defense contractors scrambling for position. For example, the Northrop Corp. and General Dynamics are fighting to be the supplier of the F-5G fighter export plane for the Gulf.

Northrop is offering its F-5G Tigerhawk, while General Dynamics is trying to sell a downgraded version of its F-16, called the F-16J.

Oil-rich Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar look particularly promising to U.S. aerospace companies. Bahrain already has agreed to buy four F-5G's as part of an \$180-million arms deal with the United States.

Northrop got the inside track on selling its F-5G to Bahrain. The company received State Department permission last month to export technical data on its F-5G to Bahrain, industry sources said, and the department turned down four similar requests by General Dynamics to brief Bahrain.



Soldiers question residents outside their home in West Beirut during the Lebanese Army's house-to-house search for illegal aliens and weapons that might have been left by PLO fighters.

Palestinian Roundup Stirs Allied Concern

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The three Western nations of the peacekeeping force in Lebanon were reported Tuesday to have expressed concern to President Amin Gemayel about the arbitrary arrests and poor treatment of Palestinians by the Lebanese Army in the past two weeks.

Western diplomatic sources said the ambassadors of the United States, France and Italy met jointly with Mr. Gemayel Saturday to discuss the arrests, which are part of a crackdown on all illegal residents in the capital.

The sources said the three ambassadors did not question the Lebanese government's authority to make the arrests but noted distress at reports on the way in which many Palestinians, in particular, were rounded up and the conditions in which they were being held pending interrogation.

The crackdown in Beirut took a dramatic turn Tuesday as the Lebanese Army, aided by French troops, sealed off the entire central area of West Beirut with tanks, armored cars and soldiers in a display of its new-found authority after the Israeli withdrawal and the end of the rule by the independent militias.

Commercial activity was paralyzed throughout West Beirut, and no one was allowed in or out of the area as the army conducted a house-to-house search for arms, criminals and aliens without proper papers.

Security sources said later that 450 persons had been rounded up, some of whom had been blindfolded with their own shirts and taken away in trucks. It is believed that 1,500 to 2,000 persons have been apprehended since the arrests began approximately two weeks ago.

Some of them, those without up-to-date residence permits or with false identity papers, have been deported, but it was not known how many Palestinians were among them.

On Monday, Franco Otteri, Italy's ambassador, said he was optimistic, after Saturday's meeting with Mr. Gemayel, that the army would carry out the arrests with proper safeguards for their rights and better treatment. He said he thought that the situation was stabilizing and that "things are going in the right direction."

But he held urgent consultations with Robert Dillon, the U.S. ambassador, Tuesday morning after the extent of the arrests in West Beirut had become clear. The results of their talks were not immediately known.

Mr. Otteri said in an interview Monday that the peacekeeping force was in a delicate position because it did not want to challenge the government's right to make the arrests or seem to be undermining its authority, since one of its primary tasks was to help it strengthen its hold over the capital and country.

But he said the manner in which the arrests were being made in the Palestinian camps, before the eyes of Italian and French troops, was an embarrassment to the peacekeeping force, which is supposed to be assuring the security of the civilian population.

The force, made up of 3,500 American, French and Italian troops, was rushed to West Beirut late last month after the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in the refugee camps by Christian militiamen.

The series of arrests engendered new fears among the 500,000 Palestinian civilians living in Lebanon that there would be a larger campaign of official harassment to drive them out of the country.

Many of the Palestinian detainees have been held for more than a week before being released after their identity papers and residence permits were checked. Some have reported that conditions in the army barracks where they were kept were poor and that their treatment by the Lebanese Army and security forces was often rough.

Mr. Otteri said Italian troops, under orders from their government, were forbidden to search homes for arms or check cars and identity papers at roadblocks. Their main duty, he said, was to assure that Christian militiamen or others did not infiltrate the Palestinian camps and to put pressure on the Lebanese Army and other security authorities to carry out the searches and arrests correctly.

The French troops, on the other hand, are working alongside the Lebanese soldiers at checkpoints throughout the capital checking cars and identity papers.

U.S. Marines, based at the airport and outside populated areas of the city, are not involved in providing security at the camps or in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Swedes Continue Hunt For Mystery Submarine

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Swedish ships dropped depth charges Tuesday to force to the surface an unidentified submarine trapped near the country's most sensitive naval base. Some traces of oil have been spotted in the water, a military spokesman said.

"The oil spots do not necessarily mean that it has been damaged," said Admiral Christer Klergaard, who reported that the Swedish authorities have had radar and hydrophone contact with the submarine. A hydrophone is an instrument for listening to sound transmitted through water.

Since the search began Friday, a spokesman said, the Navy has dropped 12 depth charges, which are explosive projectiles designed for underwater use. Lieutenant Colonel Jan-Ake Berg of the defense staff said Soviet, Polish and West German submarines were known to be in the Baltic Sea.

"It's not one of ours," a U.S. military spokesman said. The search for the submarine began when military personnel reported sighting a periscope Friday morning. Further civilian and military reports indicated that a submarine was in the waters of the Stockholm archipelago, a chain of hundreds of small, scenic islands.

Navy, coast guard and customs resources have been put into the intensive search. The authorities would not comment on the total number of vessels or personnel involved.

The latest sighting is the ninth confirmed incident of foreign submarines, most of them believed to be Russian, in Swedish territorial

waters this year, the government said.

The submarine is boxed in 10 miles from the open sea, between the navy's Muskö base in the archipelago and the mainland, a military spokesman said, and can only escape through two narrow passages in the rocks. According to a navy spokesman, radar and hydrophone instruments indicated that the vessel was close to the mainland, about 20 miles south of Stockholm.

"We have put up barriers" said a spokesman, Bertil Lagerwall, adding that "it will not be easy" for the vessel to slip away.

Radar equipment at Muskö sweeps Sweden's east coast, which faces the Soviet Union across the Baltic.

A Soviet U-137 submarine, believed to be carrying nuclear weapons, ran aground near the sensitive Karlskrona base last November and was stranded for more than a week. After a diplomatic confrontation, it was escorted into international waters.

The latest submarine sighting came last week while 3,000 sailors were taking part in a joint navy and coast guard exercise near Muskö, just outside the suburbs of Stockholm, the spokesman said. Until Monday, little had been known of the search for the submarine.

The Swedish authorities said several months ago that the navy would start using depth charges beginning in July 1983 to force foreign submarines to the surface, but the country's armed forces commander warned that the charges might be used before then.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is questioned at the European Parliament in Brussels. At left is Belgium's foreign minister, Leo Tindemans. The man in the center was not identified.

Kohl Says European Unity Will Be An 'Utmost Priority' of His Cabinet

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany pledged Tuesday to make European unity a high priority of his new government.

"The new federal government has decided to give European matters a move forward," Mr. Kohl said in a declaration in the lobby of the European Parliament's office center.

"An utmost priority will be given to matters related to European unity and the European Parliament. If we don't take substantial steps forward, we will have failed in the duties of our generation."

Mr. Kohl said he was the first chief of state of the 10-nation European Community to visit the parliament's two-year old central office building, and he added: "I think it was about time."

Mr. Kohl and his Christian Democratic Union joined with the Free Democrats Friday to unseat Helmut Schmidt and take power in West Germany after 13 years of Social Democratic rule.

Long before the change of government, Mr. Kohl agreed to come to Brussels to meet Christian Democrats from other European countries. Because of the need to demonstrate unity, he said, he decided to keep the appointment "in spite of my own obligations in Bonn."

The 1980s, he said, "are of the utmost importance for Europe's unification."

The West German leader went to Paris on Monday to meet President Francois Mitterrand and underscore the spirit of cooperation between West Germany and France that has marked postwar European history. He plans to hold talks soon with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Mr. Kohl went out of his way to make his visit low key, and aides stressed that he was in the Belgian capital in his capacity as a Christian Democratic leader. At his first meeting of the day, Mr. Kohl entered the ministry through a back

door to avoid reporters and photographers, who were massed at the main entrance.

Also present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans

of Belgium; Ciriaco de Mita, secretary general of Italy's Christian Democratic Party; and Diego Freitas do Amaral of Portugal, president of the Union of Christian Democratic Parties in Europe.

In his afternoon talks at the parliament office building, Mr. Kohl met with leaders of the 107-member Christian Democratic Group, the second largest bloc in the European Parliament. Only the Socialists have more members.

China and Russia Open New Talks

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China and the Soviet Union in strict secrecy opened exploratory talks Tuesday aimed at improving strained bilateral relations, trade and cultural exchanges, foreign diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid I. Ilyichov of the Soviet Union met with Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the Foreign Ministry for open-ended talks without an agenda, the sources said. No details were available. The Foreign

Ministry had no comment on the consultations, which in the almost three years, and the Chinese press has not reported the meeting.

In Moscow, Vietnam joined the Soviet Union in calling for normalization of relations with China. A report issued by Tass said President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and the state council chairman, Truong Chinh, of Vietnam had agreed that improved relations between Vietnam and China and between the Soviet Union and China would be to the interests of all three nations.

NATO Debates Shift to Conventional Weapons

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — NATO has started a major strategic debate about whether a new generation of U.S. conventional weapons will enable the alliance to deter the Soviet Union while sharply reducing Western dependence on nuclear arms.

The new emphasis on conventional defense, of which the United States is the leading advocate, could help defuse the protests of anti-nuclear movements in Europe and the United States, but taxpayers would have to pay for slightly bigger defense budgets to adequately modernize Western conventional arsenals.

Summing up the U.S. view, a diplomat said: "NATO's nuclear doctrine is losing credibility because of public opposition in the West, so the allies should make the extra spending effort to acquire a credible conventional defense based on high technology." The plan would use highly accurate missiles to break up Soviet troop concentrations and allow NATO troops to counterattack against isolated Soviet units.

But the U.S. campaign alarms many European leaders. Although they would like to placate the anti-nuclear lobby, they worry about the extra costs of conventional forces and are apprehensive about a new doctrine of defense that involves nonnuclear missile strikes deep into Warsaw Pact territory. And France, which continues to invest heavily in nuclear weapons as an alternative to membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is irritated to hear U.S. officials say that expensive, sophisticated conventional arms will dominate future battlefields.

The debate has emerged publicly in statements by NATO's commander, General Bernard Rogers, that NATO could dispense with most of its 6,000 short-range nuclear arms for battlefield use if allied governments would raise their defense spending by 4 percent a year for the rest of the 1980s.

The extra spending would allow NATO to invest in the new strate-

gy, which is based on U.S.-made weapons, mainly precision-guided long-range missiles that can home in on targets deep behind Soviet lines. Western reconnaissance planes and computers would enable NATO to spot enemy troop concentrations fast and accurately.

This strategy, devised by the United States and known as Airlaid Battle 2000, aims to disrupt Soviet reinforcements before they could reach the front in an assault.

NATO could then remove many of the short-range battlefield nuclear weapons — for example,

advocates contend, would not eliminate the need for NATO to keep some nuclear arms as a weapon of last resort and part of Western deterrence. But they say, an adequate buildup of new conventional weapons and forces trained in new tactics would enable NATO to absorb any foreseeable Warsaw Pact assault.

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advocates contend, would not eliminate the need for NATO to keep some nuclear arms as a weapon of last resort and part of Western deterrence. But they say, an adequate buildup of new conventional weapons and forces trained in new tactics would enable NATO to absorb any foreseeable Warsaw Pact assault.

The new precision-guided munitions are all manufactured in the

United States, another point of objection by Europeans.

Traditionally, the United States has sought to obtain more European spending on conventional defenses, and the issue has gained momentum in recent NATO meetings because of wide objections to NATO's attempts to modernize its nuclear forces.

"The heart of NATO's problem is that it has a military strategy that cannot be implemented," wrote Senator Sam Nunn, Democratic of Georgia, a respected congressional specialist on NATO, recently reporting on the alliance.

"Under conditions of strategic parity, a NATO nuclear response to nonnuclear Soviet aggression in Europe would be a questionable strategy at best, a self-defeating one at worst," he wrote. "Thus, major responsibility for continued detente in Europe has shifted to NATO's outnumbered, outgunned and maldesigned conventional forces."

Senator Nunn has urged the Reagan administration to freeze any additional U.S. expenditure on NATO unless the alliance agrees to adopt a strategy along the lines of the Airlaid Battle. The new approach has already found wide acceptance among most allied armies after bilateral military talks, but political objections are starting to surface before the NATO summit in December, when the United

States intends to submit the Airlaid Battle concept, officials say.

The Airlaid Battle, as outlined by military officials attending a recent meeting of the European-American Strategic Research Workshop organized by strategist Albert Wohlstetter, involves shifting NATO away from a Maginot-line-type static defense to a strong emphasis on counterattack. Instead of trying to inflict heavy casualties on Soviet troops while waiting for U.S. reinforcements, the Airlaid Battle approach calls for NATO troops to give ground slowly while decimating the second echelons of the Warsaw Pact forces.

European apprehensions about this approach center on the "new tactics" emphasis on striking deep — and quickly — into Eastern Europe and perhaps even the Soviet Union. Such "cross-border" operations are not part of NATO's traditional defensive tactics.

In addition, to be effective, NATO would probably have to start firing its missiles — for example, conventional Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — almost simultaneously with the start of a Soviet offensive. This hair-trigger response poses problems of political control over military operations, experts say.

The advantage, however, is that highly accurate new missiles would enable NATO to do the job — destroying armor, airfields and communications — with conventional warheads instead of needing high-blast nuclear weapons to be sure of destroying the target.

In discussions about these new trends in warfare, European officials at recent informal discussions such as the annual meeting of the International Institute for Strategic Studies have indicated a preference for the United States to put less emphasis on the novelty of its new arms and tactics. Instead, European spokesmen said, it would be politically safer to emphasize that conventional options have always been part of NATO's deterrent strategy, thus trying to avoid unsettling public debate.

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INSIDE

■ U.S. officials pressing allies to tighten controls on export of technology to the Soviet Union charged that Moscow employs 20,000 people inside Russia and abroad spying the advanced Western weaponry it needs. Page 4.

■ "Hello, hello," the voice says, an urgent note detectable over the usual static. So begins another of the routine Moscow encounters that are routine for Western reporters in the Soviet Union. Insights, Page 5.

■ British Tories rejected the opposition Labor Party's demand for unilateral nuclear disarmament. Page 4.

■ For President Reagan, black-tie dinners are out, and so are his riding breeches. Why? Because he and his staff seek to refute the idea that Mr. Reagan is too friendly to the wealthy and too indifferent to the jobless. Page 3.

■ British Petroleum's BP Shipping subsidiary plans to cut its tanker fleet by more than one-third. Page 9.

■ Leroy R. Grumman, 87, who founded one of the largest defense firms in the United States, died Monday. Page 4.

Top Solidarity Leader Is Arrested in Poland

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Military authorities announced Tuesday night the arrest of one of the top underground leaders of Solidarity a few days before the independent trade union's expected dissolution.

The main evening television news bulletin named the Solidarity official as Wladyslaw Frasnynik, 28, leader of the union's Wroclaw region in southwestern Poland. He was charged by a military prosecutor with organizing illegal demonstrations and other protests against martial law.

Mr. Frasnynik managed to avoid arrest when martial law was declared Dec. 13 and went into hiding in the Wroclaw area. He was one of four senior Solidarity officials who formed a provisional coordinating commission in April to run the union's affairs while the remainder of its elected leaders were interned.

Mr. Frasnynik's arrest marks a major success for the martial law authorities as they prepare for an important session of the Sejm, or parliament, on Saturday that will discuss the dissolution of Solidarity and other trade unions. It could severely undermine the effectiveness of protests against a new trade union law that parliament is expected to pass.

Solidarity's Wroclaw region was regarded as one of the most radical in Poland and the source of the most determined opposition to the military regime. Local residents said that the underground seemed much better organized there than in other parts of the country and that Mr. Frasnynik had been in personal touch with Solidarity supporters in the factories.

Solidarity's underground leadership is made up of union officials from Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and Wroclaw who have held an av-

erage of one meeting a month. Mr. Frasnynik's arrest will make it more difficult for the remaining underground leaders to meet and could explain why the provisional commission has not yet reacted publicly to the government's proposed trade union law.

■ **Glump Cancels Visit**
Reuters reported from Warsaw that a senior source in the Roman Catholic Church said Tuesday that the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, was calling off his planned visit to the United States next week.

On Monday, Archbishop Glemp canceled plans to visit the Vatican this weekend because of concern over the situation at home as the government prepares to dissolve Solidarity.

Archbishop Glemp was scheduled to confer with Pope John Paul II and attend the canonization of a Polish priest, Maximilian Kolbe, who sacrificed his life for another man in a Nazi concentration camp.

Informed sources said a Polish state delegation would attend the Vatican ceremonies on Sunday. The delegation will include the religious affairs minister, Adam Lopatka, and the deputy prime minister, Zenon Komorowski.

The parliament is expected to pass the bill to dissolve all trade unions, including Solidarity, on Saturday and to lay the foundation for new unions whose role would be tightly restricted.

Last week, Archbishop Glemp said that he feared the dissolution of Solidarity could provoke major disturbances.

Despite widespread anti-government and pro-Solidarity demonstrations that developed into fierce clashes this summer, government officials have said they do not expect serious disturbances to follow the union's dissolution.

Swaziland's Byzantine Royal Succession: 'We've Baffled the World'

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

MBABANE, Swaziland — This independent black kingdom, which is clamped in a vise between white-ruled South Africa and Marxist Mozambique, is undergoing the first royal succession it has experienced in this century as tribal elders try to fill the political and cultural vacuum left by the death six weeks ago of King Sobhuza II. Gentle in manner but zealous in his defense of traditional values and rites, King Sobhuza managed to embody a remarkable compromise between tribal statecraft and contemporary mass politics.

Queen Mother, 'Authorized Person' Play Key Roles After Death of the King

His traditional statecraft was largely based on a complex pattern of kinship ties between the royal house and the leading Swazi clans that left the king, at a conservative estimate, with about 70 wives and 150 offspring. Tradition dictated that, in order to avoid intrigue, there could be no crown prince. Now no outsider claims to know how many sons he had or how many of these were eligible to succeed him.

The identity of the new king will not be revealed, it appears, until the end of the official mourning period. Several weeks ago all Swazis were ordered to shave their heads as a gesture of respect for King Sobhuza. Now their hair is growing back, and life is slowly returning to the unhurried rhythms that represent the norm across Swaziland's green and rolling landscape.

Only foreigners can be heard to speculate about the succession or the durability of the institutions bequeathed by the king. Swaziland experienced labor unrest and party politics before King Sobhuza proclaimed a state of emergency nine years ago and scrapped the constitution that was left behind by the British at the time of independence in 1968.

Because of his prestige, this was generally accepted as a restoration of a natural Swazi order, but among urban youth and government officials there remained a latent resentment — not of the king but of various princes and courtiers who seemed to be enriching themselves under the sovereign's benign protection.

This resentment could become a political force again, but the trauma of the king's death has momentarily stifled political talk among the 600,000 Swazis within the kingdom's borders. "I think they all feel like orphans," a diplomat said. But it may also be that Swazis recognize that the succession has largely been accomplished.

Full Inquiry Demanded In Spanish Coup Plot

MADRID — Spain's army commanders met Tuesday as calls increased for a thorough investigation of an alleged plan for a military coup on the eve of the Oct. 28 general elections.

The Defense Ministry remained silent about the questioning of three army colonels detained during the weekend, and there was no confirmation of reports that five more officers had been arrested.

U.S. to Leave Meeting if It Rejects Israel

NAIROBI — The United States threatened Tuesday to boycott a meeting of the International Telecommunications Union and withdraw all financial support for the organization if a resolution calling for the expulsion of Israel from the union is approved.

UN Urges Iran, Iraq to End War; Tehran Rebuffs Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A unanimous Security Council called on Iran and Iraq on Monday night to stop shooting and withdraw their forces from each other's territory.

Iran boycotted the session and rejected the request before the 15-4 vote was taken. The Iranian delegate, Said Rajae-Khorassani, said, "We do not recognize the legitimacy of the resolution."

United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain. The current rotating members, serving two-year terms, are Ireland, Spain, Uganda, Togo, Zaire, Jordan, Japan, Guyana, Poland and Panama.

Angola Denies Cuba Pullout Accord

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Paulo Jorge, the foreign minister of Angola, denied Tuesday U.S. claims that his government had accepted the principle of a withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and that only the timetable remained.

Production of Tylenol Is Suspended

CHICAGO — Johnson & Johnson has suspended production of Extra-Strength Tylenol because of the deaths of seven persons by cyanide contained in capsules of the medicine.

2 Iran Hijackers Reportedly Seized

ABU DHABI — Two Iranian hijackers seeking political asylum were seized when their commandeered military plane was forced to return to Iran after four Middleast countries shut their airports to it, an Iranian official said Tuesday.

French Investigate Moroccan's Fate

PARIS — The police said Tuesday they were investigating allegations that Moroccan secret agents kidnapped a Moroccan woman opponent of King Hassan II in France.

Lisbon Denies Report on Coalition

LISBON — A presidential spokesman Tuesday denied radio reports that President Antonio Ramalho Eanes would dismiss Portugal's center-right government coalition this week.

Manila Charges 10 With Rebellion

MANILA — The government filed rebellion charges Tuesday against 10 persons, including a former U.S. Army sergeant who had confessed to placing firebombs in four Manila hotels on the orders of a Filipino rector in California.

New Bomb Blasts Rock City in India

NEW DELHI — Two more bomb explosions rocked Meerut on Tuesday as the government rushed in fresh paramilitary troops to quell a month of violence between Hindus and Moslems. The rioting has claimed at least 30 lives.

U.S. Wants Its Citizens to Tattle: Hot Line Seeks Reports on Fraud

WASHINGTON — Centuries ago, when citizens of Venice wanted to inform their government about a neighbor's wrongdoing, they could drop an anonymous note into the mouth of one of many conveniently situated stone lions.

French Cabinet Adopts Plan to Reform Cities

PARIS — The Socialist government adopted a plan Tuesday to decentralize three major French cities and bring local government closer to the people.

Conservatives claim that the real purpose of the reform is to keep Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, as far away as possible from his power base and to create a leftist beachhead in the capital.

Beirut Arrests Stir Concern

(Continued from Page 1)
helping the Lebanese Army re-establish its authority.

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In Memory of PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT Man of Honor, Peace and Principles.

On this day, a year ago President Anwar Sadat fell victim to a foul plot, but his memory will go on living forever in our hearts.

When dark clouds rolled over Iran and my beloved brother, the Shahanshah, was torn from shore to shore, into Egypt, land of wisdom and hospitality, his Brother opened his arms to him. In the true light and spirit of Islam: "A guest is a gift from God." History will record the torturous time he lived in agony hunted by foes and shunned by friends faltering under the pressure of selfish interests and short term objectives.

The mighty woman from whose "beacon-hand glows world wide welcome" and whose message reads: "Send me these homeless tempest-tost to me," closed the Golden Door. Death greeting him at each sunrise and sunset gave the Shahanshah no respite on our earth. Only one voice in all the crowd called to help a brother, greeting him to rest. Only the voice of ANWAR SADAT could be heard, "come stay in my home, brother." Ailing and dying, lonely for his cherished homeland, his body in pain, the Shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, builder of a modern and prosperous nation, until his last breath was watched over and protected by Anwar Sadat. He gave him a burial befitting a Moslem brother and enlightened King, who rests at present in the ancient and noble land of Egypt with the sacred soil of Iran he was carrying in exile.

Truly a nobler spirit cannot be found to match Anwar Sadat, a great and noble man. When some criticized him for his beliefs, he stood up firm, against all odds, for what he knew was the Enlightened Way of Islam. Surely Anwar Sadat, a great humanitarian, courageous and unafraid is an inspiration, a beacon to follow; he gave hope for humanity in a world of hatred, intolerance and belligerence.

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President Ronald Reagan checking the luncheon offerings Monday in the cafeteria of the Accoray Co. in Columbus, Ohio, where he ate with factory workers and toured the electronics plant.

Reagan Striving for a New Image

Strategy Focuses on Average Worker's Concerns

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Black-tie dinners are out. So, for the time being, are Ronald Reagan's riding breeches.

These are only the more superficial changes at the White House this fall as the president and his staff seek to refocus the suggestion that Mr. Reagan is too friendly to the wealthy and too indifferent to the poor and unemployed.

Despite opinion polls showing that Americans remain hopeful about his economic program, Reagan aides are worried that the "fairness" issue has taken its toll, especially as Democrats charge that administration anti-inflation policies have put people out of work.

Mr. Reagan's advisers are thus trying to defuse the perception of the president hobnobbing with millionaire friends. They are looking for ways to project a sense of caring about jobs, and about the problems of average Americans, while Mr. Reagan asks them to "stay the course."

"Let's face it, we don't have a lot of arrows in our quiver," one White House official said privately.

Mr. Reagan, according to White House officials, is projecting his views in several ways.

Not only are black-tie dinners, riding breeches and other trappings of the rich out, but the White House is also attempting to think positively. Monday, for example, Mr. Reagan was in Columbus, Ohio, to campaign for Republicans and lunch with workers in a factory cafeteria.

"You've got to be very careful with symbolism because it can look too hokey," said a White House official. "Reagan can't go spend a night at the home of a coal miner. It wouldn't be credible."

Mr. Reagan is also endorsing legislation to produce jobs. Last week, he opened his news conference by calling for passage of an "export trading bill" that he said would create "several hundred thousand new jobs without costing taxpayers a cent."

This was apparently the first time Mr. Reagan had uttered a word about the bill, which changes certain banking and antitrust laws to enable businesses to band together and form trading companies.

Few at the White House were able to give details about the bill, which in fact was first proposed by President Jimmy Carter. An administration official

Lobbying Over U.S. Cargo Planes Intensifies

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Opponents of a Pentagon plan to spend about \$10 billion to buy 50 C-5B cargo airplanes have said that a new, more versatile plane could be produced almost as rapidly and at a lower ultimate cost.

These critics charged Monday that the air force was seeking ways to sign a C-5B contract with Lockheed Corp. quickly, before more adverse comment on the cost, delivery schedules and performance of the aircraft is made.

The plane, a modified version of Lockheed's C-5A Galaxy that has been designated the C-5B, was authorized by Congress in August after fierce lobbying. The purchase was planned to meet a shortage of planes with the ability to carry a rapid deployment force to trouble spots.

However, a congressional official who asked not to be quoted by name disclosed Monday that an air force report to a Senate committee said last month that a new, more versatile design of a heavy cargo plane, the C-17, could be made operational only three months later than the C-5B. If a contract for the C-5B was delayed until next year.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Deputy Secretary Frank C. Caracciolo, who decided in January to buy the C-5Bs, argued that the Lockheed purchase would save vital time and be more cost effective.

An expert associated with the C-5B program, who asked not to be identified and who is what in Washington is called a "whistle blower," analyzed similar data and said that "the delivery schedules for the C-5B and the C-17 are now practically the same." The expert argued that "the rationale for the C-5B has now evaporated."

An air force spokesman who works in the rapid deployment program said for his service that the difference in delivery dates for the C-17s and C-5Bs "has decreased markedly." It was originally estimated that the C-5Bs could be delivered three years earlier than the C-17s, which would be produced by McDonnell Douglas Corp. This officer said the difference in delivery dates was "now 16 to 18 months."

He explained that this estimate assumed a contract for the C-5Bs would be signed with Lockheed by Nov. 1.

The C-17 is designed to fly to more austere airfields closer to battle areas and to be cheaper and easier to maintain than the C-5B. The army, marine corps and some officers in the air force Military Aircraft Command protested the selection of the C-5B after McDonnell Douglas won a design competition last year.

Although the language of the continuing resolution seemed ambiguous to some congressional experts, Senator Theodore F. Stevens, Republican of Alaska, chairman of the defense appropriations subcommittee, said on the Senate floor late Friday that signing a C-5B contract would be permissible.

Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York,

Navy in U.S. Will Buy 63 Jets for \$1.1 Billion

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The navy has decided on the last big piece of its long-range aviation plan by agreeing to a \$1.1-billion contract with the McDonnell Douglas Corp. for F-18 fighter and attack planes.

Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman Jr. said the normal load of the navy's large aircraft carriers would be two squadrons of F-14 Tomcat fighters, one squadron of A-6 Intruder attack planes and two squadrons of F-18 Hornets.

For McDonnell Douglas, the contract meant the assurance of a program that had been in jeopardy for several years because of rising prices. The aircraft was intended to be a low-cost supplement to the expensive, high-performance F-14.

Mr. Lehman, in a Pentagon news conference Monday, asserted that having the F-18 in the fleet would give "new flexibility" to battle groups centering on aircraft carriers. F-14s are designed to give air superiority to protect the battle group; A-6s are intended to attack surface targets on land or sea, and the F-18, with quick switches in its armament, is designed to do both.

Critics in Congress have contended, however, that a greater variety of planes adds to costs over the long run, because the expense of specially trained personnel and different equipment to maintain the planes will be greater.

The contract calls for 63 planes at a fixed price of \$18.1 million each. With engines, built by the General Electric Co., the price will be \$22.5 million, or the same price as last year. Sanford N. McDonnell, chairman of the company, said meeting that price had not been easy but that the company would make a profit though "extraordinary effort."

The F-18 contract, which calls

for delivery of the first plane a year from now and the last in 1984, precludes what is known as a cost overrun, according to Mr. Lehman.

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Molasses Cums Up Traffic

The Associated Press

CALDWELL, Idaho — A tanker truck cracked open Monday and spilled 5,000 gallons (19,000 liters) of molasses, blocking the west-bound lanes of a freeway for three hours.

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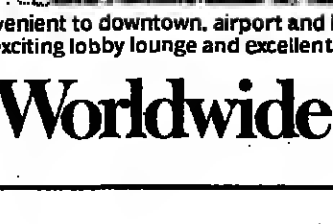
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Controversial Republican Leader Says He Will Quit U.S. Party Post

By Paul Taylor and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard M. Nixon, the controversial chairman of the Republican National Committee, says he will resign at the end of his two-year term in January because "I don't think I'll be all that much fun next time."

Mr. Nixon, 50, announced on Monday that he was leaving but high White House officials insisted that he was being asked to do so.

The officials said President Ronald Reagan met with Mr. Nixon Friday to say he did not want him to serve beyond January. But Mr. Nixon said he would not seek re-election to his party post, then declined Mr. Nixon's offer to take a job in the administration.

Mr. Nixon, campaigning Monday in Ohio, said he thought Mr. Nixon had "done a great job."

For more than a year Mr. Nixon has been the subject of stories, floated primarily by White House sources, speculating on his removal. He had been criticized privately for being ineffective both as a manager of the political machinery and as a spokesman.

"Every clerk at the White House thinks he knows how to do my job," Mr. Nixon responded Monday. He added that he believes the political arm of the White House should be abolished, because it acts as a "buffer" between Mr. Nixon and the party.

There is no clear favorite to succeed Mr. Nixon. The White House reportedly asked Secretary of Transportation Drew Lewis to take the job, but Mr. Lewis has made it clear he is not interested and is no longer under active consideration.

A fresh crop of candidates may emerge after the midterm elections, which inevitably produce "retirees" from Congress and are a customary time for cabinet and White House personnel changes.

The timing of Mr. Nixon's announcement — one month before the elections — as just the latest source of tension between the White House and him.

Mr. Nixon said he called the press conference Monday on his own because the published speculation about his departure was "disturbing" to Republican National Committee staffers. White House officials expressed "surprise and disappointment" that he chose to confer lame-duck status on himself so soon before the elections.

Mr. Nixon said he expected to leave on a high note. He predicted the party would pick up one or

U.S. TV Debate Features Congressional Chiefs

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders from both major parties will debate on national radio and television Tuesday night and seek to focus campaign attention on foreign and military issues.

Danish Premier Discloses Broad Austerity Moves

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Paul Schlüter, Denmark's new Conservative prime minister, revealed broad austerity measures Tuesday that he called necessary to revive the country's debt-ridden economy.

Speaking at the opening of the Folketing (parliament), Mr. Schlüter said that his four-party coalition government would propose legislation cutting spending in the public sector and increasing state revenues by a total of 65 billion crowns (\$7.2 billion) over the next two years.

The package, which the prime minister said would promote industrial performance and raise income tax, included an immediate freeze on wage and retail profit margins until March as well as suspension of the country's inflation-linked payments systems.

Mr. Schlüter said that his three-week-old government faced a rising budget deficit next year of about 80 billion crowns (\$8.9 billion) and a balance of payments gap this year of about 20 billion crowns (\$2.2 billion).

"This is a completely unacceptable situation," he said.

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U.S. Says Russia Uses 20,000 Spies to Obtain Western Technology

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union currently employs 20,000 people inside Russia and abroad identifying and attempting to buy or steal advanced Western technology needed by its armed forces, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

The U.S. land-based Minuteman missile force would still be invulnerable to Soviet attack if Soviet agents had not succeeded in obtaining Western technology, which enabled Russia to improve the accuracy and power of its own nuclear missile force, the official said. He also revealed that U.S. intelligence knows how to play an important role in 150 Soviet weapons systems.

The U.S. official briefed reporters at the end of a two-day meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization delegates in Paris that had been called to consider the Reagan administration's demand for a sharp tightening of controls on the flow of valuable technology to the Soviet Union and its allies.

At the meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the NATO strategic embargo, known as CoCom, the United States pressed for a big increase in the number of banned items and technologies, tougher enforcement procedures and a closer cooperation between the allies, the official said. To help make its case, the United States brought a Soviet sonar buoy used for detecting allied submarines and showed the committee that its micro-electric circuitry is based on American technology.

The committee — which comprises all NATO countries, except Iceland, and Japan — agreed to review the existing NATO embargo list to see what changes should be made. The review is expected to last several months, officials said.

The U.S. team was led by Richard D. Perle, assistant secretary of defense, and the newly appointed assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, Richard McCormick.

After the meeting, U.S. officials said there was a general consensus

that the Soviet Union was making a major effort to acquire Western technology for its forces and that NATO must do more to stop it. But European officials were noticeably more cautious, saying that while some tightening of the embargo might be required, many countries doubted that everything the United States was seeking is necessary.

Although CoCom meetings are always cloaked in secrecy, Western officials say the United States is pressing for substantial additions to the list of embargoed items, with special emphasis on advanced technologies in the electronic and metallurgical fields, including the use of silicon. The United States also wants an end to the procedure under which NATO countries regularly asked for an exception to the embargo list for items they wished to sell to the Eastern bloc for civilian purposes.

Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, there has been an informal understanding among NATO countries not to seek any exceptions to the alliance's embargo list.

An earlier U.S. suggestion for tightening the NATO strategic embargo, Western sources say, included a requirement that all Western contracts with the Soviet bloc worth \$150 million or more would require alliance approval. That suggestion, however, apparently was not mentioned at this week's meeting.

NATO countries generally accept the need for tighter controls on the flow of technology to the Soviet bloc. But officials say there are doubts about the scope of the Reagan proposals, a general reluctance to engage in full-scale economic warfare against the Soviet Union.

Aga Khan Visiting Kenya

NAIROBI — The Aga Khan, leader of the 15 million members of the Ismaili Muslim community met with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya on Tuesday at the start of an eight-day visit.

Bonn Keeps Same Policy On Pipeline

Companies Can Fulfill Contracts With Russia

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — Senior officials of the new Christian Democratic government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl have indicated that they would do nothing to hinder companies from fulfilling contracts for the new Soviet natural gas pipeline.

A Foreign Ministry official said Monday that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who held the same post in the Social Democratic government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, would tell Secretary of State George P. Shultz at a meeting Tuesday in New York that the new Bonn government did not intend to alter the policy on Soviet trade.

Mr. Kohl seemed to reinforce that view Monday at his first news conference since succeeding Mr. Schmidt as a result of a vote in the Bundestag on Friday.

The new chancellor said that West Germany's ties with the United States meant "friendship and partnership, not dependency."

In what was widely viewed as an allusion to the U.S. insistence that West Europeans abandon the pipeline project while American grain sales to the Soviet Union continued, Mr. Kohl said that in government-to-government ties, as in relations among people, "one should not demand of the other what one would not like to have demanded of oneself."

In a statement of policy on relations with the Soviet bloc, Mr. Kohl said West Germany would be a reliable partner in relations with the Eastern countries.

The remarks came less than a week after AEG-Kem, a subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken, the electrical products company, delivered the first two of 47 pipeline turbines that it had contracted to make for the Soviet Union. The U.S. Department of Commerce has said that it will impose sanctions on the company similar to those imposed on Dresser-France, and John Brown of Britain, two other pipeline contractors.

The West German Foreign Ministry official said that Mr. Genscher would reiterate the position that U.S. sanctions against European companies that disregard the embargo against supplying pipeline equipment built with American parts and technology were "politically inappropriate, and objectionable under international law."

Mr. Genscher, one of four Free Democrats whose resignation from the Schmidt cabinet touched off the change in governments, was sworn in Monday as foreign minister.

Greeks Report Seizure Of Shipload of Heroin

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A Greek destroyer intercepted a ship allegedly loaded with two tons of heroin off the southern coast Tuesday and escorted it to Kalamata, the police here said.

A police spokesman said the destroyer Lochini caught up with the Red Sea, a small Panamanian-registered freighter, after a three-day chase by helicopters, the coast guard and the navy. He said the ship's crew of six was under arrest. No other details were immediately released.



Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, and the chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, at the 99th annual conference of the party got under way in Brighton on Tuesday.

Tory Party Rejects Labor Demand For British Nuclear Disarmament

United Press International

BRIGHTON, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party overwhelmingly rejected Tuesday the opposition Labor Party's demand for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain.

In a resolution carried virtually without opposition, 2,000 delegates to the party's annual convention pledged support for "a balanced force of conventional arms and nuclear deterrent."

It said this is necessary "if peace between the superpowers and our own national security are to be maintained for as long as possible."

The Labor Party at its convention at Blackpool last week voted by a two-thirds majority for unilateral nuclear disarmament and to expel U.S. nuclear bases and weapons from Britain.

Defense Secretary John Nott told fellow Conservatives: "The decision of the Labor conference and the dithering of the Liberals on nuclear weapons is not just a

reputation of our defenses but a selfish, emotional, destructive blow against disarmament."

Mr. Nott, who said recently he will quit politics after the next national parliamentary elections expected in a year to 18 months, won a standing ovation in which Mrs. Thatcher joined after shaking his hand warmly.

"While we remain a nuclear power, we shall have an influence over the disarmament process," Mr. Nott said. "The Labor movement has now set back the whole disarmament process."

Mr. Nott argued that Britain's independent nuclear deterrent "is a guarantee that no other country, however strong, will use nuclear weapons to blackmail the British people into surrender."

He said if Britain had no nuclear weapons, such a threat would force it to turn to the United States or France for help.

"Is that what the British people want — to be dependent on another

country for its survival?" he asked.

Arguing that the recent conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands showed that Britain needed strong conventional forces too, Mr. Nott said the government spent £14 billion (\$23.5 billion) on its military forces last year and plans to spend more next year.

Mrs. Thatcher listened to the opening sessions of the convention cleared by a public opinion poll in the London Daily Express which gave her Conservatives 42 percent support of the country's voters compared with 30 percent for Labor and 27 percent for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance.

British commentators said it is virtually unheard of for a British government in its fourth year in office to be so far ahead of the opposition in opinion polls.

Mrs. Thatcher was scheduled to address the convention's closing session Friday.

Mysteries Surround Reports of a Landing On Coast of Albania

By Colin McIntyre

Reuters

VIENNA — The mystery surrounding Albania, Europe's most secretive country, has been intensified by reports of an abortive landing on its coast by a group of armed émigrés.

The Interior Ministry announced last week in Tirana, the capital, that heavily armed "runaway Albanian criminals" equipped with a radio transmitter had landed at night the previous weekend on a stretch of coast that the ministry did not identify.

The group, discovered early the next morning, was "totally liquidated" by soldiers, security forces and local residents, the ministry said.

A day after the announcement, the exiled claimant to the Albanian throne was quoted as saying in Paris that his followers, commanded from a royalist National Liberation Army, had staged the landing.

Prince Leka, 43, son of the late King Zog, told a French newspaper that he had been against the operation because it seemed suicidal.

His view was shared by Albania watchers, who rated as minuscule the chances of such an invasion passing undetected for long in one of the world's most closed societies.

Since its break with China in 1978 — which, like an earlier rupture with Moscow, came about over deep ideological differences — Albania has stood alone, claiming to be the world's only pure communist state.

The country is closed to all but a trickle of visitors, mainly businessmen and political activists pursuing Tirana's ultraradical, Stalinist brand of communism, which went out elsewhere in the East bloc in the 1950s.

Some experts on Albania are skeptical about the extent of Prince Leka's involvement, if any, in the landing, and over his subsequent claim that royalist guerrillas had been carrying out attacks in Albania.

In 1976, Prince Leka claimed that an anti-communist unit was operating in central and southern Albania. Diplomats in Belgrade watching events across the border said they were unaware of any such activity.

Albania experts said a number of émigré organizations were active in Western countries as lobbyists, but the experts said they doubted whether any operated in

side the country. One specialist speculated that the latest operation may have been an attempt by disaffected émigré groups to set up some sort of contact with the Albanian people.

Albanian diplomats in Vienna dismissed as absurd Prince Leka's claims that royalist forces were operating in Albania. "He doesn't know the situation," one said. "He is just dreaming old dreams that can never be realized."

Prince Leka was taken out of Albania by his parents a few days after his birth in 1939, when Italian troops invaded. His father, Albania's first king, was deposed in 1946 and died in exile in France in 1961.

After declaring himself pretender to the throne, Prince Leka lived in Madrid until his heavily guarded estate and cache of weapons became an embarrassment to the government, and he was asked to leave in 1979. He now lives in South Africa with his Australian-born wife, Susan.

One observer said both sides appeared to be trying to obtain publicity from the invasion attempt. For Prince Leka and other exiles, it provided an opportunity to show that they were still active. For Tirana, it was a justification of warnings to the people against hostile forces and calls for increased vigilance.

The landing came only 10 days after a major speech by a top Albanian Communist official, Ramiz Alia, who spoke of internal foes linked to "external, imperialist-revisionist enemies."

It was not clear to which internal enemies he was referring. The last major purges in Albania took place between 1973 and 1975 when eight top officials were accused of trying to topple the government.

The purges, which also affected thousands of lower-level officials, were seen as indications of disagreement between the old guard around the party leader, Enver Hoxha, and other, younger, more liberalizing elements of the regime's isolationist policies.

There was speculation of minor top-level disagreements after the death in December of Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, officially reported as suicide. But though Interior Minister Feor Shkumbi, believed to be a relative of the prime minister, was dismissed, and Mehmet Shehu's widow, Figjet, disappeared from public life, there was no evidence that major new purges were taking place.

Economic Policy of '70s Still Haunts Romania

By Brendan Murphy

International Herald Tribune

BUCHAREST — One measure of the hard times in Romania is that Kent cigarettes remain an alternative — sometimes preferred — unit of exchange for many everyday transactions.

Sources in Bucharest say, for instance, that some doctors still are reluctant to schedule appointments unless they are assured they will be paid in Kents rather than the Romanian currency. And Kents work when it comes to bribing someone to obtain a favor or scarce commodities such as meat and railroad tickets — a common practice in Romania.

This practice is just one reflection of the difficult economic conditions prevailing in Romania. Many staple foods such as meat, sugar, coffee, tea, cooking oil, and flour are rationed or simply not available.

When frozen meat was offered for sale recently at a store in the

center of Bucharest, the line of customers stretched for a block. Another day, at 3:30 A.M., dozens of residents lined up to buy milk.

And while bread seems in adequate supply in the capital, the Bucharest sources said they had heard reports of breadless days in provincial areas.

A Western diplomat in Bucharest said the food shortages are almost certainly linked to the country's central economic problem: its external debt, estimated at \$11 billion to \$15 billion.

To earn foreign currency for payments to Western creditors and foreign suppliers, Romania has moved to increase its exports. Some believe this program has been carried out at the expense of domestic supplies. "That's why there are all these lines around here," the Western diplomat said.

There are some bright spots in the economic picture. About \$5 billion of Romania's debt has been forgiven this year, but the country's principal creditors have begun to reschedule repayment of the loans over a period of six and a half years, as Romania has requested.

Also, the International Monetary Fund restored a \$12-billion standby credit in June that it had suspended in December when Romania breached conditions attached to the loan. Since the suspension, Romania has been following IMF guidelines to reduce its trade deficit, particularly in the areas of government subsidies for energy and food consumption.

The prices of fuel and foodstuffs were raised sharply this year, and in the summer the government stepped up a campaign for "scientific rationing," in which citizens were urged to consume food only according to their minimum caloric requirements.

This, said the Romanian Communist Party daily Scinteia, was in the interest of the "material and spiritual well-being of the workers," that they might avoid illnesses associated with overeating.

Romania's financial plight stems from the combination of a crash industrialization program financed with Western credits and the depletion of the country's domestic oil reserves just as prices on the world market rose steeply in the 1970s.

Romania had invested heavily in the creation of a petrochemical industry, and the import of its essential raw material financed by short-term loans quickly put the country into deep debt.

At the same time, Western markets feeling the effect of the global recession were shrinking, limiting Romania's ability to export enough to earn the foreign currency needed to pay its debts.

All this could spell increasing political problems for the Romanian leadership headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Loures Panel Is Unable to Explain A Woman's Recovery From Cancer

The Associated Press

LOURDES, France — The International Medical Committee of Lourdes has ruled that a Sicilian woman's recovery from terminal bone cancer defies all known medical explanations, the Roman Catholic Lourdes Foundation said Monday.

The woman, Delizia Cirioli, 18, was pronounced cured following pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Bernadette at Lourdes that she undertook as a last resort after doctors recommended amputating her right leg.

The International Medical Committee, comprising 16 lay doctors from six countries, investigates claims of miraculous cures at the shrine for the Roman Catholic Church. The committee's ruling opens the way for the church to designate the recovery as an official miracle.

Delizia Cirioli was 11 when doctors in Catania, Sicily, near her native village of Paderno, diagnosed a cancerous tumor centered in her right tibia, the thick inner bone between the knee and the ankle, the International Committee reported. The cancer continued to spread despite radiation therapy, and doctors finally urged amputating her right leg as the only hope.

But her mother refused, and instead accompanied her on six successive pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Bernadette near Lourdes. Subsequently, doctors in Catania determined that the cancer was in remission. Later, the doctors reported, the tumor vanished completely.

Since the beginning of the century, the church has recognized 64 recoveries as due to the healing powers of St. Bernadette's shrine. Each year millions of pilgrims are drawn to Lourdes by their faith in the miraculous cures attributed to the waters of the shrine. Several thousand claims of miracles have been refused official recognition since 1900.

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THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Leroy Grumman, Who Founded Aircraft Corporation, Dies at 87

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leroy R. Grumman, 87, who founded an aircraft-repair company in a little Long Island garage and guided it as it grew into one of the largest defense contractors in the United States, died Monday at North Shore University Hospital in Manhasset, New York.

A stoop-shouldered man who worked in his shirt sleeves and was rarely seen without a pipe, Mr. Grumman let others do the talking and focused on designing planes that were so reliable that Vice Admiral John McCain said during World War II that "the name Grumman on a plane or a part is like sterling on silver."

Not long before the end of the war, Mr. Grumman caught a cold that developed into pneumonia. A doctor, unaware that Mr. Grumman was violently allergic to penicillin, gave him a shot of the new wonder drug. The reaction was so severe that he lost his sight, and he relinquished the presidency of the company in 1946.

He remained chairman of the board for the next 20 years, as the company moved into the jet age and then the space age. When he announced his retirement in 1966, the company was building the lunar excursion module that was to ferry astronauts to the moon.

In 1968, he was awarded the first Hunsacker Medal from the National Academy of Sciences for his contributions to aeronautical engineering.

The fighter planes that Mr. Grumman designed during World War II were revered by pilots and were reported to have shot down

more than 60 percent of the enemy aircraft destroyed in the Pacific.

During the war the company built more airplanes in a single month than any other American company — 664 in March 1945. The company never made fewer than 65 percent of the fighters and 98 percent of the navy's torpedo-bombers.

From its early years, the company's principal asset has been its military business, particularly its close relationship with the navy. That relationship was forged by Mr. Grumman in the 1930s, when his designs won contract after contract as aviation was just coming into its own.

From the 16 planes on the first payroll in 1929, the company's work force has grown to more than 20,000. Last year, the company — now the Grumman Aerospace Corp. — reported sales of \$1.95 billion, up from \$1.75 billion in 1980. Grumman ranked ninth on the Defense Department's list of top contractors by dollar volume.

Vivien Merchant

LONDON (AP) — Vivien Merchant, 53, former wife of Harold Pinter, whose plays made her a star, has died at her London home, her family announced Monday.

Relatives said she had been ill for some time, but they gave no cause of death.

Miss Merchant, born Ada Thompson in Manchester, married Mr. Pinter in 1956 when both were struggling actors with provincial stock companies. They were divorced in 1980, when Mr. Pinter



Leroy R. Grumman

Popular Party. He joined the cabinet as finance minister in 1935.

Other deaths:

John G. Forrest, 84, the financial-business editor of The New York Times when he retired in 1963, Monday in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Rashed Masin, 55, the first secretary of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union's Tatar Republic, Saturday.

Lorenzo Fernandez, 64, a founder of Venezuela's governing Social Christian Party and a former interior minister, Monday in Caracas.

Jerome King Crowell, 75, who once wrote a syndicated newspaper column of prognostications on topics ranging from Hollywood to finance and politics, Monday in Burbank, California.

Kuswar Indrajit Singh, 77, Nepal's prime minister for four months in 1957, Monday in Bangkok, of cancer.

INSIGHTS

Herman Kahn and the Business of Thinking

Research Director Facing the Future and Seeking to Recruit 'More Stars Like Haig'

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. — "The practical application of nonconventional financing options to the embryonic synthetic fuels industry."

Why, Herman Kahn was thinking about that just the other day.

He was also thinking about the tactics of manned bombers in conventional warfare, legalized gambling, Brazil in the 21st century, the United States Postal Service, the use of low dams in Colombia, world food prospects and "disappearing" nuclear strikes.

Then he broke for lunch. Herman Kahn is in the business of thinking, and a fine line of work it is for someone with an unusually high intelligence quotient. Mr. Kahn is the iconoclastic dean of American futurists, a man of monumental intellect and girth, adviser of kings and presidents and author of books that always seem to vex more conventional-thinking experts.

Asked a question on most any subject, the bearded, bespectacled sage can gush forth volumes in a single breath, his ordinary human voice box obviously an annoying impediment.

Still, most people thought it a bit odd when he went off to the woods here in Westchester County in 1961 to open his own little thought shop, the Hudson Institute.

Today, however, the institute that Mr.

Kahn directs stands as one of the most eminent of what have come to be known as "think tanks."

The institute has offices in Tokyo, Montreal, Phoenix and Washington, and soon will have another in Geneva.

Its staff here has grown to 75 full-time members, including lawyers, engineers, physicists, economists, mathematicians, demographers, anthropologists, historians, journalists and all-purpose experts.

The latest to join the institute, after turning down many offers from universities, corporations, foundations, and other think tanks, is former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., a longtime friend of Mr. Kahn.

Mr. Haig said that, as a senior fellow, he would be working on a "number of economic, security and political studies."

He was speaking from the institute's Washington office, which was opened in August after he announced that he was joining the institute.

"I will give speeches under the auspices of the institute," Mr. Haig said, "and I will work on establishment of a Center for National Security and International Order, an institute project that will be a framework for future-oriented public policy studies."

Mr. Kahn described Mr. Haig's joining the institute as "a coup" in terms of prestige and attracting business.

"He is a genuine scholar," Mr. Kahn said of Mr. Haig, "and has unbelievable experi-

ence in the fields we work in, from the military to the White House to the State Department."

The institute did about \$4 million worth of thinking last year for clients that included a myriad of federal agencies and departments, foreign governments and many of the world's largest corporations.

For the Department of Defense, the institute is now thinking about how to win a war in El Salvador; for the United States Chamber of Commerce, alternatives to the federal income tax; for the government of Austria, that country's future.

It is also starting a pilot project in several school districts to "redress the imbalance of unrelenting negativism" being taught about the future of the world.

"We draw scenarios and try to cope with history before it happens," said Mr. Kahn.

The institute comprises a seven-building campus on 40 acres down narrow, winding country roads about an hour north of New York City.

Like those remote hilltops favored by the swarms of the East, it is "a good place to think," in the words of a staff member. "There's nothing else to do out here. We have been called 'Herman's Hermitage.'"

The main building is an old stone Tudor-style structure, a former sanatorium for well-to-do alcoholics that now houses most of the offices, a library, meeting rooms and a cafeteria, where such terms as "geothermal mag-

ma hot dry rock liquid dominated dry steam" are heard in the same breath with "pass the salt."

Visitors to the institute are met by a woman who pleasantly asks them to sign in and reveal their citizenship.

Up a heavy dark wood staircase, down a quiet hallway, behind a closed door, Kurt Guthe sits at a desk in a small unadorned room reading a book on Korean War tactics by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

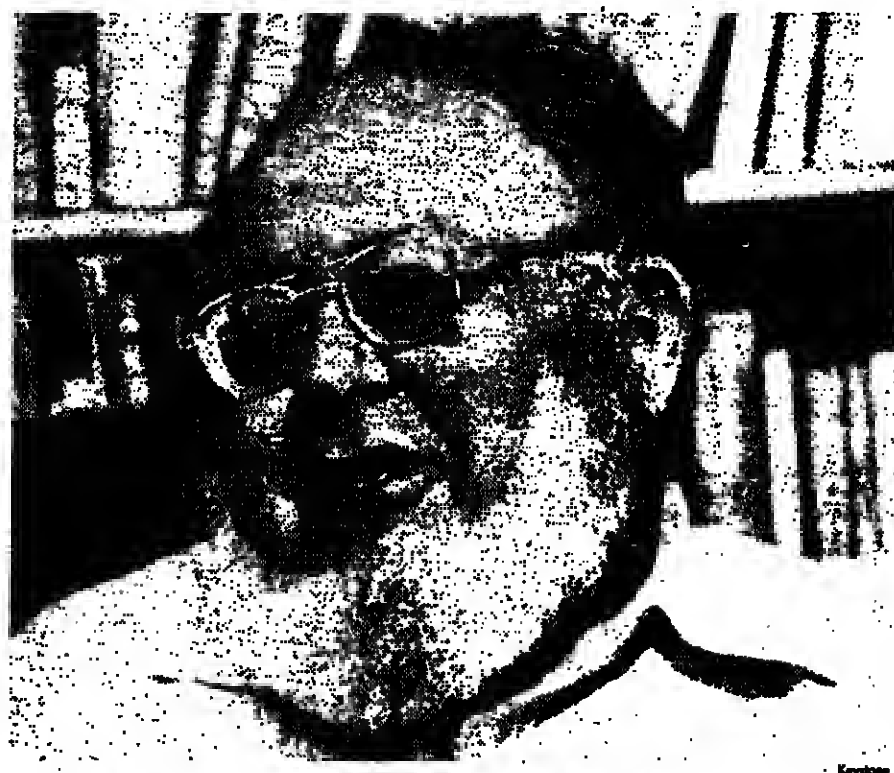
As part of the institute's National Security Studies Group, Mr. Guthe, 27, is working on a study for Rockwell International Corp. about strategies and tactics of manned bombers.

Mr. Guthe said that he had become interested in such matters at Harvard, where he did an honors thesis titled "The Implication of Counterrecovery Targeting for Strategic Force Posture."

"People get the idea," said Mr. Guthe, "that those who do this are warped, misanthropic or 'Strangelovian.' But we believe that we are helping to prevent war."

Next to Mr. Kahn's office is what is said to be his "real office" — a room that befits the image of an intellectual, with its thousands of books that appear to have been arranged by a group of terrorists.

Mr. Kahn said that, with the recruitment of Mr. Haig, he was trying to "institutionalize" the institute. "We want to attract more



Herman Kahn, who has been called the iconoclastic dean of U.S. futurists.

stars like Mr. Haig," he said, "people of great stature, to make it clear that this is not a one-man show and to insure its continuance after I am gone."

"I will die in the year 2001 and not before," said the 60-year-old author of "The Next 200 Years" and other works on the future. "I would be very, very annoyed if I go before then. I want to see how it all turns out."

Correspondents Provide an Outlet for the Desperate, and the Daffy, of Moscow

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — "Hello, hello," the voice says, an urgent note detectable over the static that is a regular accompaniment of telephone calls in Moscow.

Establishing that he has reached a Western correspondent, the caller surges on. "I like to meet you, please," he says. "We must talk."

So begins another of the furtive encounters that are part of the routine for Western report-

ers here. Several times a week calls come in from Soviet citizens who have a story to tell about official injustice, high-handedness or corruption. The caller or his family is usually the victim in the tale, and contact with a foreign reporter apparently constitutes a last hope for help.

In a little over a year, one reporter has talked to 20 or 30 people with hard-luck stories. Among them was an evangelical Christian from a small town outside Moscow who had been in and out of jail for years because of his

efforts to proselytize. Others were doctors, scientists and musicians who lost their jobs after applying to emigrate.

The callers have cause to be nervous. They must assume that they are talking surreptitiously into the tape recorders of the Soviet secret police, the KGB. Callers have been seized on the street before their Western contacts arrived for a meeting, and some have ended up in labor camps.

In most cases the penalties appear to be less severe. In what are regarded as trivial com-

plaints, the caller's name may only be posted in the files, or he or she may be summoned to KGB headquarters for a gentle warning.

Every encounter, however, takes place in an atmosphere of threat. The provision of the criminal code dealing with anti-Soviet agitation is broad enough to encompass the case of anyone who takes complaints against officialdom to the Western press.

For the reporter, too, there are risks. While anonymous callers can open a window on a closed society, every call is a potential trap, since the KGB makes a practice of slipping in "rings" among those with genuine complaints.

Many callers assume that a Western correspondent comes to Moscow to fight for Western ideals and to enlist in human rights struggles. It is difficult to persuade a Russian that this is not part of a correspondent's job. In addition, hope can turn to bitterness when a correspondent explains that he is sympathetic, but that the story told him is not news or reveals nothing particularly significant about the country.

There are also those among the callers who at the least appear to have hyperactive imaginations. There was one man who insisted that the KGB was busy irradiating his apartment and placing agents all around him.

Other cases are harder to sort out. A few months ago this correspondent was pursued down the street outside his apartment building by a man with trench-coat collar turned up against the wind, dark glasses and a snap-brim hat. When the man followed him into a dimly lit underpass, it seemed like time to shoo him away. His reply was stunning.

"Would you like to know about Wallen-

berg?" he asked, glancing nervously down the tunnel.

Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat who disappeared into Soviet custody during World War II after arranging safe passage out of Nazi-occupied Budapest for thousands of Hungarian Jews. Today he is widely presumed to be dead, but reports continue to surface

station the next day, at which time another correspondent for The New York Times could be present. The Russian agreed, and the next morning he slipped out from behind a pillar at the station carrying something wrapped inside a copy of the government newspaper Izvestia.

The man agreed to go for a drive, but soon asked to be let out at a busy subway station.

Every encounter takes place in an atmosphere of threat. The provision of the criminal code dealing with anti-Soviet agitation is broad enough to encompass the case of anyone who takes complaints against officialdom to the Western press. For the reporter, too, there are risks. Every call is a potential trap.

4 Poles Who Crossed Atlantic in Yacht Find U.S. a Kindly but Lonely Landfall

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They were four men who had barely known each other who had been sent to retrieve a yacht abandoned in Athens when martial law was imposed in Poland. One by one, they decided not to go home.

Instead, they sailed across the Atlantic in a boat usually manned by a crew of seven and docked in a port they had never seen, all on the strength of the telephone number of some friends who might be able to help them get started in the United States.

When they landed they were jailed. But six days later, they were granted asylum and freed to find homes and jobs and a new life.

It sounds like the story of a daring escape with a happy ending. And so it is, in some ways. But what emerges from the account given by Jarek Neczak-Hruzewicz, the only one of the four who speaks English fluently, is also a story of agonizing decision, of men who have left behind families, lost their jobs and perhaps their professions, men who are a bit frightened and very lonely.

"We are upset all the time," Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz said Saturday night as he sat in a small bar here. Beside him was a brown paper bag full of sausage and other meat that someone had given him to take home.

"This is not four tough guys having an adventure," he said. "The youngest one of us is 34. At that age you have usually reached a plateau in your life, in your family life and your professional life. There are settled things. Now there are none."

Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz, a soft-spoken man who taught chemistry in Poland, has found work repairing roofs at a wage of \$6 an hour. He has never done that kind of work but he says that he is adept with his hands and he is grateful for the job.

"It was the best offer I got," he said. "A refugee cannot expect to have what he left behind. I would like to find work in what I feel I am most efficient at but this may not happen. I would be happy to get work as a bench chemist."

After a pause, he added: "Money is most important because I cannot bring my family

here until there is money for us to live. We came to America because America is easier to bring your family to. All of us want to bring our families."

All four men are married and have children, and all have exchanged letters with their families, though they are reluctant to talk about them. They fear that publicity, though it may help get them jobs, will make it more difficult for their families.

"It cannot be hard to understand that I do not want my sons to pay for this," Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz said. "They are children and feel left behind."

"I would really like to be in Poland, but this did not seem possible. If my family cannot come in a few years, perhaps I will go back and spend a few years in prison and then see them again."

Two of the men — Stanley Kozack, 38, and Andrzej Bienkowski, 34 — have been sharing a friend's living-room floor. Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz, 38, and Andrzej Plewik, 37, the ship's captain, are staying with another friend. The \$500 they each started out with has been spent.

Like Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz, Mr. Plewik, also a chemist, has found work repairing roofs. Mr. Kozack, a waiter, is doing ironwork in a shop. Mr. Bienkowski, who was an electrician, is still looking for work.

The men, all members of the same Lublin yacht club, were only acquaintances when they were chosen to retrieve the boat. A fifth man was also on the trip but later returned to Poland.

The five men flew from Lublin to Athens in April where they spent two weeks repairing the boat. At first they sailed as if returning home, stopping in Malta, Italy, Tunisia and Algeria. The trip was supposed to be a vacation, and the men did not discuss whether they would go back to Poland.

"One day someone said, 'I'm not going back,'" Mr. Jarek said. "Then a few days later someone else announced that they would not go back. It was like that. We did not argue. Deciding to leave is a sort of desperate move."

It changes all your life, everything. You are not going to discuss it or give anyone advice. No one can help you."

Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz said that he had been a professor of chemistry at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin and had been the head of the Solidarity independent union at the Institute of Chemistry. It seemed inevitable to him that he would be jailed had he remained in Poland. The others were also members of Solidarity, but Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz would not elaborate.

It was while they were docked in Marseilles that they decided to sail the 38-foot (11½-meter) schooner to Elizabeth, New Jersey. The fifth man returned to Poland.

Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz said he was not worried about the Polish authorities catching up with them — "What are they going to do, send out a cruiser?"

Crossing the Atlantic, Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz said, was uneventful and not terribly frightening. "We did what we had to do. We are all almost professional sailors. If you asked a bus driver if a trip was dangerous, certainly there would be moments when he was in danger but he is a bus driver and he knows what to do."

Using maps and charts they had bought in Gibraltar, the men arrived at a small recreational pier in Elizabeth at about 7:30 A.M. on Sept. 16 hoping to call their friends nearby and then decide what to do. But the friends were not home and, meanwhile, a small crowd formed. Two police officers, who had parked nearby to fill out a theft report, came over to investigate and called immigration authorities.

The men spent six days in the Brooklyn Detention Center that Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz called "an experience and a lesson in history, politics, whatever."

The beer that Mr. Neczak-Hruzewicz drank at the bar was free. Once someone handed him a rolled-up bill. He accepted the money and squeezed the donor's hand for a few moments.

"It's really great to feel people around who want to help," he said. "It doesn't come in dollars as much as in simple moves to help a friend. We will have to work hard to repay this."

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Officials searched boat at Governor's Island in New York Harbor that four Poles used to sail across the Atlantic earlier this year.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Ominous Budget News...

In February 1981, less than a month into his presidency, Ronald Reagan gave Congress his first budget proposal, which was for the fiscal year just ended. He vowed to break the growth of spending, slash taxes and shrink the deficit.

When the books were closed last week, they showed that in those terms fiscal 1982 was a disaster. The final accounting will show about \$730 billion of spending — up \$35 billion from Mr. Reagan's original plan. The revenue total will be close to \$620 billion — \$30 billion less than had projected. And the bottom-line deficit was \$110 billion, more than double the president's original forecast.

More than anything, these numbers reveal the impact of the recession. The first Reagan fiscal year ended so deeply in the red because of economic conditions, which in some measure can be blamed on the administration's policies and miscalculations. From the start, Mr. Reagan's assumptions for economic growth were too optimistic and his revenue assumptions were inflated. Nor did his administration properly anticipate the effects of tight monetary policy, which increased the interest cost on federal borrowings and has been a major factor in the length and depth of the recession.

High unemployment raised the cost of unemployment compensation and, along with weak profits, bit heavily into tax collections. Fervently, the revenue estimates were also

inflated by a failure to anticipate how quickly Reaganomics would bring inflation down from double-digit heights.

The more interesting, and ominous, point is that the fiscal 1982 figures do not reflect the administration's dramatic shift in public priorities. Despite all the furor over the defense buildup, military spending in fiscal 1982 was only \$3 billion higher than in Jimmy Carter's budget for the same period, as proposed a few days before his term ended. The big Reagan increases are on the way, but only in recent months have they begun to show up in budget figures.

The effect of the multibillion-dollar Reagan tax cut was also relatively small in fiscal 1982. Tax rate reductions did not affect the government's income nearly as much as the recession did.

Depressing as the figures on Mr. Reagan's first fiscal year may be, we have not seen anything yet. Those built-in commitments on tax cuts and military spending will show up big in next year's figures. Given the prospect of slow economic growth, they point to an even bigger deficit, bigger budget battles and more jitters in financial markets.

The country could have avoided this dismal swamp if the new president had been more realistic about the economy and the effects of his policies. He owes the nation — and the world — some realism now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... and Cries of 'Unfair'

Word has apparently reached the White House that some people think the Reagan economic program is unfair. True to bureaucratic reflex, the White House staff has responded with a 75-page briefing book to assist the president and his surrogates in countering this shocking thought.

The counteroffensive has already been evident in the president's recent news conference and speeches. The briefers' statistics, however selective, may be more impressive than the president's rendition of them.

But it appears that the whole enterprise is doomed by the fact that the president's program is not fair, in the sense that its burdens and benefits are very unevenly distributed.

The Reagan program has three major features — tax cuts, budget cuts and increased military spending. The obvious beneficiaries have been defense contractors and those upper-bracket taxpayers for whom tax cuts have far exceeded the offsetting effect of bracket creep. The obvious losers are the poor, especially the working poor, and millions of unemployed and discouraged workers caught up in the current deep recession.

The administration's fairness rebuttal argues that the poor are not really worse off because the Democrats' Great Society programs did not help them anyway; the poor were hurt more by inflation; and the inflation resulted from the big deficits caused by social welfare spending.

It is not a good argument. In the first place, arguing that the billions spent on food, health and welfare programs did not help people is fatuous. The poor — many of whom are elderly or disabled persons or children — may still be with us, but they are much less miserable than they have been by historical standards. Of course inflation hurt the poor,

but indexed aid programs cushioned the losses. The big losers from inflation were investors and savers.

As for the link between deficit spending and inflation, one would think that this administration — which is running deficits far larger than did its predecessors — would show a decent hesitancy in pushing that argument. The administration's loose fiscal policy has made it necessary for the Federal Reserve to keep a tight rein on the money supply to keep inflation from spurring upward. And tight money has produced the one economic benefit to which the administration proudly points — lower inflation.

But fighting inflation in this way is very costly in terms of unemployment, more costly, it turns out, each time the trade is made. Inflation is now running around 6 percent, but unemployment is pushing 10 percent. The last time inflation was in this range, in 1976, unemployment was about 7.5 percent. In 1969, with inflation at 6 percent, unemployment was only 3.5 percent. And while lower inflation benefits almost everyone to a degree, the price of unemployment falls heavily on certain people, who naturally wonder why they and their families have been singled out for the dubious honor of making everyone else better off.

If the administration wants to argue about fairness — and the wisdom of that is itself open to dispute — it should admit squarely that there have been winners and losers from its program — and that the two are not generally the same.

It can then argue that this situation should be tolerated for the long-term benefits that it believes will spring from its programs. That would be cleaner — and fairer.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Anxiety in Spain

The news of a coup plot, however neatly nipped in the bud, sends a flutter of anxiety into the hearts of all those who wish Spanish democracy prospered. It is still a frail-stemmed flower, though much harder than when first planted in 1977 after the Generalissimo's death.

Yet there is never a dearth of soldiers who would cut it down. This is all the more true because a socialist government may be elected at the end of this month, for the first time since 1936. In the Spanish political memory, 46 years is not so long. But if, this time, a Christian Democrat government of the center-right can be elected without provoking a military counteraction, it will be a great milestone in Spanish history.

—The Times (London).

The army is still seen by superannuated generals and bitter, passed-over colonels not only as a social security system for the sons of the men who marched with Franco to usurp the republic in the '30s, but also as the final arbiter of what is good for Spain. These arrogant and parasitical pensioners take the view that, because democracy has patiently failed to extinguish dissent but, on the contrary, appears to encourage it, the time has come to restore military rule.

The present government's commendable diligence in moving against the alleged plotters makes up for its carelessness in al-

lowing free access to the jailed perpetrators of the last coup attempt. The next government's priorities must include a reform of the military from the top downward.

—The Guardian (London).

The Program in Bonn

It seems — and West Germany's example is not the only one — that the world crisis tends to provoke the overthrow of governing teams much more than of programs.

But by maintaining a similar line to that of Mr. Schmidt, at least militarily, Mr. Kohl's government risks being in greater difficulty than that of his predecessor. The Social Democrats, to be sure, had not succeeded in normalizing the pacifist and anti-American current of the SPD's left wing, at least, listened closely enough to those voices to channel part of this tendency. The Christian Democrats are not as well equipped to succeed in this.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Lebanese Prospects

The return of the multinational force to Beirut and the pressure on Israel to withdraw are not enough to restore American credibility in the region.

—Al-Ra'i (Amman).

The chances for peace in the Middle East remain remote until there is an area designated for the Palestinians.

—The Financial Post (Toronto).

OCT. 6: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Roosevelt's Popularity

NEW YORK — President Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Memphis was the turning point in deciding whether he will run for the presidency in 1908. So marked was the universal expression of esteem, so hearty the expressions of confidence, that Southern politicians predict that if Mr. Roosevelt should run again he probably would carry Tennessee. If anything could make him change his mind it would be a reasonable prospect of carrying some Southern states. The reception given him is significant, as it shows a complete change of sentiment toward him in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas, where welcoming crowds thronged the streets.

1932: Fraud Suspect Vanishes

CHICAGO — Samuel Insull, wanted in Chicago to answer indictments of embezzlement and grand larceny in connection with the collapse of the giant utility companies that he controlled, has apparently vanished from his Paris hotel. Neither his wife, who was in a highly nervous condition, nor hotel employees would say when he planned to return. It could not be learned whether the financier, who raised one of the greatest public utility systems in the United States' history only to see it collapse, would return to Chicago to answer indictments, or instead would fight extradition. Mr. Insull is implicated in the embezzlement of \$56,000 from the Middle West Utilities Corp.

The Formidable Array of Problems Facing the Wily Mr. Kohl

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — You could argue that the 13-year-old West German coalition government — Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats and the faithless Free Democrat minority — succumbed to overexposure, tired blood, the age of internal chills and fevers. What with a stagnant economy, ragged relations with the Western alliance, the dashing of détente's best hopes, you would thus expect the Germans to turn to something dynamically new.

You would expect, that is, a substantial transformation of the German political scene. Judging from the gleeful hand-robbery in White House circles, you might also expect some significant improvement in German-American relations: on the Soviet gas pipeline, on military issues, on a common approach to the Soviet Union, on economic policy. The new chancellor, Helmut Kohl, is some 20 years younger than his predecessor; he is a wily politician, avowedly "pro-American," a staunch ally of the West. He and his associates are not given to any of those socialist-neoliberal hang-ups that made Mr. Schmidt such a trial for the Reagan true believers.

And yet, you would be hard put to find, in the unique process that brought Germany's change of government, what might be called a

mandate for anything particularly dynamic or even strikingly new. The people did not speak.

The "constructive no-confidence" vote that turned out Mr. Schmidt and brought in the Christian Democrats in coalition with the flip-flop Free Democrats, is entirely constitutional. It was designed for precisely the kind of political mess that West Germany had gotten itself into. But this has not stopped the storm of criticism that it was somehow immoral or un-Christian to deny the electorate their voice.

That is one handicap that Mr. Kohl starts out with.

He must count, moreover, on the support of a Free Democratic Party that itself has been sorely weakened, not only by the look of rank opportunism in its change of partners but also by its sorry showing in recent state voting. And just as Mr. Schmidt was in chronic conflict with his own party's left, Mr. Kohl does not have what you might call a cozy collaborator in the feisty, rightist leader of the Christian Democrats, Franz Josef Strauss.

And then there are the Greens. This foot-loose, free-wheeling amalgam of pacifist, nationalist, environmentalist, anti-establishment

youth has no clearly defined ideological leaning, either left or right.

But it does have a growing following and a real potential for replacing the Free Democrats as a coalition power broker if the Free Democrats cannot recover their strength.

All of this argues for the full use of Mr. Kohl's vaunted manipulative skills as a domestic politician.

He needs to gather momentum — quickly. He must be seen to be dealing with the formidable fiscal problems he confronts, with unemployment, and with a whole host of strong emotional, ideological and political undercurrents roiling the younger generation in West Germany. For many reasons that may not be of his own making, this may prove to be impossible.

On the other hand, had Helmut Schmidt lived on beyond the eight years he had already served as chancellor, the prospect was almost certainly one of slow disintegration, a wider polarization between left and right, creeping government paralysis. There might also have been a worsening in relations with the United States. Where Mr. Schmidt often treated Ronald Reagan as a schoolmaster might treat a slow-

witted student, Mr. Kohl will probably be far more compossible.

But most of the wiser heads in Washington seriously doubt that this will bring anything more than marginal changes in substance, a little more enthusiasm for deployment of theater nuclear forces in Europe late next year, if no controls on these weapons have been negotiated with the Russians by that time; perhaps a little more readiness to fess out the nasty trans-Atlantic fight over the Soviet pipeline with an agreement among all NATO members to take a tougher line in the future on trade with the East.

Had there been a quick election, the consequences could have been even more chaotic, with the FDP effectively wiped out as a national political force, and the essentially rudderless Greens a factor that would somehow have to be reckoned with.

The alternative that was taken will give the new government time to consolidate its position before the new elections to which it has committed itself, presumably early next year. It was the wisest, safest choice. But when you have said that, in full contemplation of the alternatives, you have not said much.

The Washington Post.

Tea and Appreciation With the 'New Helmut'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Détente-mix, the self-styled East-West intermediary, are busily characterizing his successor as West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, as a ponderous, dull cornball — a provincial politician with no sweeping Weltanschauung.

Don't believe it. The new Helmut is a spirited, shrewd and determined political figure who understands how his predecessor undermined the Atlantic Alliance, and who has a good grasp of which side of the superpower struggle his country should be on.

Seven months ago, after a somewhat combative interview in Bonn with Chancellor Schmidt on the subject of his beloved Soviet gas pipeline, I was invited out to the opposition leader's house. A low-flying Mercedes made the autobahn trip from Frankfurt to the industrial town of Ludwigshafen in about an hour.

Mr. Kohl himself opened the door,

wearing slacks and white turtleneck shirt, his wife, Hannelore, brought tea. We talked, with simultaneous translation, for almost three hours.

Enough of that tea-soaked morning sticks in my mind to report that the new chancellor of the Federal Republic is not the amiable hayseed he is being cracked up to be. "Amiable" is a word often used to derogue Ronald Reagan, another man not tortured by self-doubt.

Mr. Kohl lays his anecdotes on you with a clear purpose in mind: to show that he is identified with Germany's middle-class majority, which is conservative, and to illustrate his appreciation of the need for strong ties between West Germany and the superpower that has 350,000 troops stationed there in its defense.

When Social Democrats labeled him "pro-American," Mr. Kohl, a Christian Democrat, shot back, "It's a lot better than the other label." Small wonder that Moscow now looks at him askance, and Washington with new hope.

Détente-mix at home and abroad are wishfully thinking that the new chancellor will stick to economic matters and not seek to have any impact in foreign affairs. They are mistaken; after all, he is a politician. Mr. Kohl — aided by the brilliant hardliner, Franz Josef Strauss — will move to correct the dangerous drift toward neutralism-through-trade.

What does this mean for the Siberian pipeline, the great symbol of one-way détente, through which the West Germans are financing the technological buildup of the Soviet Union?

"We in the CDU-CSU took a skeptical view of the gas deal," Mr. Kohl said in February. "Since the events in Poland, our skepticism has grown. We feared that this gas deal would have disastrous psychological implications in the U.S., and especially in the U.S. — but none of our warnings were given due consideration."

Obviously, events proved Mr. Kohl right; Mr. Schmidt's craven and greedy insistence on business-as-usual after the Soviet smashing of Solidarity led many Americans to question the resolve of the West German.

Nobody expects the new chancellor — a splinter party, and not by popular election — to undo the pipeline contract overnight.

But the new Helmut has no ideological fixation on the pipeline, as the old Helmut did. He has no need to impress his party's majority with his contempt for American policy, as the old Helmut did. He does not see West Germany walking the tightrope between East and West, as the old Helmut did.

Mr. Kohl's mindset and constituency is distinctly different. He knows his historic and military security lies westward.

A change in political circumstances was needed to create the conditions making it possible to end the pipeline-parts impasse. The new Helmut represents that change, and he could surprise his detractors by an early triumph in the realm of diplomacy.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

The Jewish Burden

As a Jewish American living in Europe, the mass killing of innocents in Beirut sickened me. We, the Jewish people, now have an additional burden to carry.

Then, the people of the world did not cry out at the death of thousands in Hama, Syria, and that most do not cry out about the ongoing massacres in South America, Africa and Afghanistan, is disheartening but understandable. This action in Lebanon by Christian militias, with seeming Israeli complicity, is more immediate.

This additional burden — the recognition of a basic sinfulness with one's enemy — will serve to bring their divisiveness and strife to Israel and world Jewry. One can only hope and pray that because of this action the leaders in Israel will truthfully confront the reality and consequences of their decisions.

ERIC CHAIM KLINE,
Hamburg.

Orwell Was First

Regarding "One For The Gaffer" (HT, Sept. 27): William Safire states that "Herbert Bayard Swann coined the expression 'cold war' in 1940," and that it was "first used" (presumably publicly) by Bernard Baruch in April 1947.

But in an article published in Tribune, a leftist, Boston periodical, George Orwell referred to the possibility of a state that was "as unmercenary and in a permanent state of 'cold war' with its neighbors." That was in 1945.

NORMAN HOWARD-JONES,
Geneva.



Tainted Relationships With Guinea's President

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — There has to be some pragmatism when Western countries deal with human rights issues in the Third World and Eastern Europe. We are all the wiser for Jimmy Carter's attempt to make those issues an instrument of Western diplomacy. It is a fact of life that where Western strategic or economic interest is important, the other side has leverage and can compel the West to moderate its critical stance.

Nonetheless, judging from a report published Wednesday by Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, it is difficult to justify President François Mitterrand's decision to host Guinea's president, Ahmed Sékou Touré, last month in Paris, or President Ronald Reagan's similar invitation in June.

Mr. Touré is the longest-running African tyrant. His Guinea may not be as ugly as Idi Amin's Uganda or the Central African Empire of Jean-Bédé Bokassa, but for sustained longevity of imprisonment on false terms, random execution and torture, he has no peer.

The welcoming extended first by the White House and then the Elysée is predicated on two considerations. First, Guinea is rich in minerals. It has one of the world's largest bauxite mines and is an important source of diamonds and, potentially, oil. Second, after a long period of being close to the Soviet Union, it is now determined to align itself with the West.

Mr. Touré now even votes with Morocco on the vetoed issue of the status of the Western Sahara, which puts him firmly in the conservative fold. The truth of the matter is that even if the West refused Guinea, it is unlikely to go to the Soviet Union. The Russians, although they made use of Guinea as a port of call for reconnaissance patrols over the South Atlantic, made no great effort to keep Guinea happy. They paid for Guinea's baux-

ite at rates well below the market and they showed no interest in committing resources to the country's development.

As for Guinea's mineral deposits, the West has reasonable access to them already, and to step up the rate of production would demand an enormous investment in Guinea's rudimentary infrastructure.

Guinea should be left to hang on its own petard a little longer.

After all, Mr. Touré is adept at leaving those with whom he has a quarrel hanging in the wind. Eleven years ago I arrived in Conakry to observe the National Revolutionary Assembly "trying" hundreds of Guineans, including former cabinet officers. The mass arrests had followed an invasion mounted by dissident Guineans and the Portuguese Army. I was met at the airport by a government official who insisted that "I take my time and have a cool, fresh orange juice."

Then I was escorted to a luxurious limousine, informed the trials were over, the verdict given, the appeals heard and rejected, and that there in front of me, suspended by their necks from a bridge over the road, were the executed. Later I learned these were the "lucky" ones.

The "unlucky" had had no trial at all and were executed by the hundreds inside the prisons. The trials had been gross. The accused were not allowed to be present at their hearing. There was no defense counsel. The prisoners' confessions were broadcast daily over the radio. Ismael Touré, a government minister and like so many senior officials, a close relative (in this case, a brother) of the president, declared to the tribunal, "You have the enemy in your hands. Crush the vermin."

In its report, Amnesty International says that

few of the more than 3,000 people arrested at that time have been released. Many, perhaps most, have been executed extrajudicially while in prison.

And the government, after receiving an Amnesty mission in December 1981, has reneged on a promise to provide information on 78 persons Amnesty believes have been killed.

Mr. Touré, since Guinea became independent in 1958, has been obsessed by "plots against the revolution." He has spoken often of a "permanent plot" to overthrow him and to install a government more favorable to the "imperialist powers, particularly France and West Germany."

Mr. Touré is unrepentant about what he has done. He may go out of his way to court the West and rebuff Moscow, but nothing he has said or done suggests that he wants to make amends for the past horrors.

Not only has he secretly had executed hundreds of persons, but Amnesty reports that he has allowed their deaths to be inflicted in a particularly long and drawn-out form called the "Dite Noire." It consists of depriving the prisoner of food and water until he dies, usually within 15 days.

The Amnesty report says that "after intense thirst and burning sensations throughout the body, there is nausea, hallucinations and fierce pains in the stomach and intestinal area. According to witnesses, the screams and groans of dying prisoners could often be heard throughout the prison block."

Although it is true that there have been no more mass arrests or widespread rights violations since 1976, random arrests and detentions continue. It is still the same man who runs Guinea. It is still the same man who is a leftist or conservative, the tag really does not matter. He is one of the world's half dozen most single-minded tyrants and there is no good reason for dealing with him.

International Herald Tribune.

A Letter From Colombo: The West Seeks Re-election

By Pranay Gupta

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Voters in this island nation of 15 million people will soon flock to the polls to elect a president for the first time.

The campaign is in high gear. The airwaves fairly crackle with spirited propaganda from the six candidates, each of whom has been allotted free time on the state-owned radio and television broadcasting system. Neighborhood plazas are thickened with posters and billboards, and the streets are filled with colorful banners festooned with the names of the candidates, and posters of the candidates' faces.

There seems to be a preponderance of detailed political literature handed out by shirt-sleeved volunteers at street corners — a reflection of the 90-percent literacy rate in Sri Lanka, possibly the highest in the developing world. Readers of these pamphlets and of political newspapers are conspicuous on sidewalks, in tea parlors, even on the long stretches of beach.

The man to beat in this election is the incumbent, President Junius R. Jayewardene, a tall, 76-year-old patriarch with a cadaverous face, a gentle smile and a no-nonsense style that critics characterize as harsh and grating. Five years ago, he transformed Sri Lanka's British-influenced parliamentary system into an American-style presidential one, and, to opposition accusations of despotism, promoted himself from prime minister to president. Now he wants a full six-year term in his own right.

It is not only his performance in office that is being judged by Sri Lankans. The key issue in this election, to be held Oct. 20, is whether the West-centric capitalist economic system that Mr. Jayewardene boldly introduced five years ago has worked here. And a larger question is raised: Is a Western-style free enterprise system relevant to the developing world?

Mr. Jayewardene has compiled an impressive record: The unemployment rate has been brought down in five years from 40 percent to 15 percent, and new jobs are being created in a "free trade zone" where Western,

Japanese and Hong Kong companies are setting up factories to produce shoes, clothes and electronics.

The shops are stocked with consumer goods, a contrast to the seven years of austere socialism that preceded the Jayewardene era when food rationing and acute shortages of daily necessities were common. Foreign trade, including the export of tea and rubber, has boomed, and more than 100,000 units of housing are being completed in Colombo alone, and electrification of Sri Lanka's 25,000 villages is progressing swiftly.

The per capita income has edged past \$300. The annual growth rate is almost 6 percent. Sri Lanka enjoys good relations with Western donors, particularly the United States. The island-state now receives more U.S. assistance per person than any other country in Asia, a total of more than \$100 million each year. Total economic assistance from the West is nearly \$1 billion annually.

The 35 Americans in the mission here of the U.S. Agency for International Development form a large group than do their counterparts in other India or Pakistan, both of which also benefit from American largesse. The Reagan administration has heaped praise on the free-market orientation of Mr. Jayewardene's development policies, and American diplomats say that what is happening in Sri Lanka could well serve as a model for economic development in the Third World.

Mr. Jayewardene told me in a recent series of interviews that his country's experience offered a useful lesson on how a developing state with meager resources and an uneven economic record could work productively with the West in the cause of rapid economic development. He emphasized that this economic cooperation has not resulted in the abandonment of Sri Lanka's traditional nonalignment, which is taken as an article of faith here.

"I do not believe in ideology," said Mr. Jayewardene, in an undisguised thrust at his socialist predecessor, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike. "I have found it far better to think always in practical terms — about how things can be done, about how problems can be solved. One of our enemies in the developing world is slogans, and too many of my mouth pieces and wind up doing very little for our people, whose cause we claim to defend."

Although Mr. Jayewardene characterizes himself as a pragmatist, his rhetoric is unabashedly capitalist — a bold position in the Third World, where socialist shibboleths are almost universally the fashion, no matter how unproductive a record socialist leaders accumulate.

Marxism is a special bête noire of Mr. Jayewardene. "I just don't think the Marxist philosophy is relevant to the world today," he says. "I have never been convinced that, either in theory or practice, Marxism can be followed successfully. In countries where it is the official doctrine, things are in a mess. I feel that in developing countries, leaders should rethink their policies and see how they can adapt to changing world conditions."

Political opponents of Mr. Jayewardene, such as Mr. Bandaranaike — who was barred by the courts from seeking public office for seven years after being found guilty of misusing power during his stewardship of this nation — charge that through the unabashed pursuit of capitalism, the president has in effect mortgaged Sri Lanka to the West, making it a pawn of the United States.

President Jayewardene angrily denies such charges, citing his repeated opposition to the presence of foreign naval armadas in the Indian Ocean and to his having ruled out the possibility of granting the United States a naval base at Trincomalee.

On the other hand, he told me that he wants to encourage port visits by American, Soviet and other ships because these visits generate much-needed income for Sri Lanka. Implicit in Mr. Jayewardene's comments is

the position that his country needs economic aid — and that the most ready donors are Westerners.

Will Mr. Jayewardene win the election? Under the 1978 constitution he helped fashion, a president must obtain 51 percent of the vote, and independent analysts in Colombo say that this may be difficult for him to do. The leftist opposition to strengthened ties with the United States seems to have struck a responsive chord in some rural areas and in the poorer sections of Colombo.

Some critics note that the Jayewardene free-enterprise policies have added to existing economic disparities in this country and have promoted corruption on a large scale. (The president said he was "dealing with these things in a firm and forthright fashion.")

Critics also point to the country's 40-percent inflation rate, something that Mr. Jayewardene says is an inevitable consequence of the overheating of the economy because of the dramatic change in economic policies. Sri Lankans traditionally have looked out every sitting government that has run for re-election, but the 168-member national Parliament, where Mr. Jayewardene's United National Party enjoys a five-sixths majority, is not up for re-election until 1983.

The opposition seems to be in disarray, and with Mrs. Bandaranaike hors de combat, Mr. Jayewardene's prospects may be healthier. But I got the impression that he was uneasy about what could happen on Oct. 20.

One senior Western diplomat summed up the situation this way: Mr. Jayewardene is the candidate, but it is the West that is running for re-election.

International Herald Tribune.

The writer, a journalist with broad experience both in the United States and throughout the Third World, is working on a book about population problems under the auspices of the United Nations Fund for Population Activity.

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ARTS/LEISURE

Jonathan Miller Updates 'Rigoletto'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — "Rigoletto," updated and transplanted to New York's Little Italy in the 1950s, seemed in prospect to be just another example of fashionable smart-alec-producer monkey business with an opera classic. But it has not turned out that way in this new Jonathan Miller production now in repertoire with the English National Opera.

Thanks to Miller's shrewd perception of "Rigoletto" as an opera of character rather than genre, and thanks also to brilliantly evocative sets — drawing on Edward Hopper — by Miller's longtime associates Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe, one finds oneself easily accepting Rigoletto as a wise-guy bartender, the palace ballroom as a garish Manhattan bar, the Duke of Mantua as "Duke," a libertine

mafioso, and Sparafucile as a waterfront bar owner and hit man.

Under Miller's theater-wise guidance, with ingeniously contrived stage groupings and movements, this "Rigoletto" comes across, curiously but successfully, more as Broadway musical than as Italian opera. All the big numbers are there, and very well sung, but so integrated into the progress of the drama that they do not emerge and stand out on their own as tour-de-force of vocal prowess. Thus one felt the applause that greeted the numbers as intrusive. Verdi would probably have approved. An opera buff, while acknowledging and admiring the intent and the accomplishment, could feel a bit put off by the shift of emphasis from the traditional sequence of show-stoppers.

John Rawnsley's Rigoletto is vocally magnificent, but dramatically a bit too restless and

frantic, and his costumes and bearing do not sufficiently emphasize his deformity. A gimp leg is no substitute for a hunched back. Arthur Davies sings well, but plays Duke rather too likably. Marie McLaughlin offers a secure and affecting Gilda, though her voice is not quite pretty enough. John Tomlinson's Sparafucile is an admirably sinister characterization.

Mark Elder, the conductor, paces the score well, and restrains his orchestra in such a way that much of James Fenton's excellent translation comes through. This is a triumph for Miller — who is retiring from the theater to return to the medical profession — and already a solid hit for the English National Opera.

"Rigoletto," Oct. 7, 12, 16, 21, 23, 26 and 29, and continuing in repertoire through November and December.



Lois Wyse (left) devotes weekend mornings to writing at home; Shirley Lord makes notes in cab between appointments.



Combining Writing With Other Full-Time Jobs

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK — Maybe it isn't true, but it seems as though most of the world could and would write a book, if only they had the time. The problem, according to the thousands who have never managed to translate the perfect story tucked away in their heads into words, is that there just aren't enough hours in the day.

How, they ask, can they manage to write when they have a full-time job, family and social obligations, and when little extras keep cropping up that demand attention? It's impossible, they conclude, and with a sigh of relieved justification, they postpone their epic to the indefinite future.

The fact is that it is not impossible. There are men and women who have careers and family life, cope with the unexpected, and somehow, with it all, write novels that get published. They are not superhuman, and they have not learned to stretch 24 hours into 30, but they do have a secret. They sit down and write.

Most of the men and women who are part-time authors, a group that includes a physician, a doctor, lawyer, beauty expert and advertising executive, spend a good many of their free hours on

research, writing, revising and editing. This means, they all agree, that a prime requisite for their time-consuming second profession is an understanding family.

"Writing fiction is a kind of escape," said Lois Wyse, the president of Wyse Advertising who has written 45 books in 20 years. "If you don't have people in your life who will let you escape when you want to, it's impossible."

One or two of the men and women work at night and at odd intervals during the day, if their schedules allow, and all of them write on weekends. This can mean 3 to 8 or 10 hours each Saturday and Sunday. For some, the work is entertaining and relaxing; for others, it's hard but fulfilling.

"It's not work, it's entertainment for me," said L. Christian Bolling, a professor of physics and a researcher in atomic physics at the University of New Hampshire, whose second novel of espionage and intrigue, "Fourth Shot," will be released by Little, Brown later this year. "I like reading, but when I write, I can make it come out the way I want."

"You can give in to laziness or do something constructive," said Dr. David Shubin, an obstetrician and gynecologist in Smithtown, New York, who often scribbles

away on a yellow legal pad in hospital delivery rooms as he awaits the arrival of patients' babies. His first novel, "The Unborn," came out almost two years ago; his current novel, "The Seeding," has just been published by the Linden Press division of Simon & Schuster.

"The more I do, the more I can do," said Shirley Lord, whose first novel, "Golden Hill," will be published by Crown this month. Lord, who spent almost every weekend for three years researching and writing the book, is director of special projects, beauty and fitness at Vogue, runs a New York apartment and a weekend home, and is out socially an average of four nights a week. While she was writing the book, she had three dinner parties, each for 22 guests, and one party for 90 guests in New York, and four weekends of entertaining at her weekend home.

For Arthur R.G. Solmsen, a Harvard graduate who has practiced corporate and securities law in Philadelphia for almost 30 years, writing fiction is "like watching a movie inside your head — people are talking to you, and you've got to get it down." Solmsen, whose fifth novel, "A Princess in Berlin," was published by Little, Brown in 1980, does

most of his writing on weekends and during vacation. Occasionally he stays on at his office, after a regular business day, and writes for a few hours.

"Writing isn't very relaxing, but it's very satisfying," said Solmsen, who, despite his schedule, often thinks of himself as undisciplined.

Lois Wyse's books were written during the same period she started an advertising agency in Cleveland with her former husband, committed to New York and raised two children. She now runs the New York office of the agency, which bills \$50 million a year. Earlier this year she married Lee Guber, the producer.

Although she began by writing children's books, she now alternates between poetry and novels about women in business. Her latest novel, "The Granddaughter," dealing with women in real estate, was published last year by St. Martin's Press, and she is in the process of "thinking out" a new novel.

"My business life feeds my fantasy life, and my fantasy life feeds my business life," she said.

As with most of the writers, Wyse carries a little notebook everywhere. It's often carefully placed outside the shower, in case inspiration strikes as the water is running.

Her concentrated work is accomplished on weekends, three hours each day. After reading the newspaper and a leisurely breakfast, she moves into a "room of my own where I can work." "It takes an enormous amount of energy to write, and I can be a clean slate early in the morning," she said.

Bolling, who is married and has two young daughters, started writing as a lark, "and then the lark became serious," he said. It is now sufficiently serious to take up a good many of his weekends, eight hours each Saturday and Sunday when he's writing, and several hours each weekend during the planning and research stage.

Gap in SAT Scores Cited in Report

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In its first comprehensive look at how minority students in the United States perform on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, the College Board said that black score on average about 100 points lower than the national norm.

George H. Hanford, the president of the board, said he hopes publication of the test results will aid minority youth by serving "to illuminate the extent and nature of the educational deficit this nation must overcome."

In a preface to the report, Hanford said the board did not divulge the data by race or ethnic group in previous years. But he said the board now believes that exposing the scores to public scrutiny will better serve minorities.

An Inventive Brecht 'Schweyk'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — Richard Eyre's three current productions on the National Theatre's Olivier and Cottesloe stages — "Guys and Dolls," "The Beggar's Opera" and now "Schweyk in the Second World War" — might not appear to have much in common besides a good deal of cross-casting. But it was Kenneth Tynan who pointed out that "Guys and Dolls" was the "Beggars' Opera" of Broadway and Brecht who, jealous of Kurt Weill's success with "September Song," desperately wanted "Schweyk" to be a Broadway musical hit. What Eyre is doing is, in other words, a lot of musical Broadway, and good luck to him.

The notion of a Broadway Brecht does not of course fit easily alongside the doctrinaire theories of a

novel, a title character (wonderfully malevolently played by Bill Patterson) and some songs put over in a cabaret convention by Julia McKenzie. A lot of the original dialect jokes have inevitably been lost somewhere between Czechoslovakia and New York and London, and in the end what we've got is little more than a dutiful disinterment brought to spasmodic life by a cast that was considerably happier with Romya. But at least it makes some sense in the context of their other work, which is more than can really be said for "Schweyk" in the context of other Brecht.

Woe betide off-Broadway hits when they venture across the Atlantic; having dismissed "Miss Margarita's Way" at Hammersmith despite the remarkable performance of Estelle Parsons, my colleagues have been putting their knives into Bill C. Davis's "Mass Appeal," which the director Geraldine Fitzgerald has brought to the Lyric Hammersmith after a long New York run. True, this is something rather less than great or original drama; it's the old story of the two priests, the one cozy and avuncular, the other young and rebellious. In Hollywood days it used to be Barry Fitzgerald and Bing Crosby and "Going My Way"; now it's Gordon Jackson and Rupert Everett and no songs, but the theme is much the same.

Jackson, playing the part in a broad Scots accent, which makes nonsense of the play's American setting, is a Catholic priest with a complacent and wealthy life, all milk and honey and blue hair, who doesn't seem to mind that he drinks a bit and has nothing new to tell them about the Almighty. Everett (who was recently the young Guy Burgess in "Another Country") is about to be expelled from the preaching racket for having had an active sex life. What Davis has done is to splice bits of "Tea and Sympathy" and "Power and the Glory" into a showbiz package that ends up looking like those old television sitcoms about vicarage life. Its long American life remains a mystery, since here even the whiskey priest has been watered down to a mere wine.

THE LONDON STAGE

purposely East German socialist theatrical reformer, which is why you will find the idea tactfully avoided in most Brechtian textbooks; but as newly published Brecht correspondence indicates, the original notion was for Brecht and Weill, both exiles in the United States in 1933, to recreate their "Threepenny Opera" partnership with a smash hit musical for New York. Contractual and financial disagreements, prompted not least by Brecht's feeling that Weill (having got to New York before him and enjoyed a couple of hit musicals there) had stolen an unfair lead, meant that Weill fell by the wayside and the "Schweyk" score is by Hanns Eisler. But there are nonetheless moments in both the writing and Eyre's splendidly inventive production when the showbiz origins shine through in neon, not least during Schweyk's eccentrically Chablis-like dance routine with a larger-than-life Hitler puppet.

Instead of genuinely adapting Hasek's classic novel for the stage, Brecht has contented merely to update the period to World War II and give us family dramatized highlights from some of the chapters. There is thus no play here, merely a leftover comic

Dow Jones Averages									
Ind	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077	3077
Comp	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
Trans	1525	1525	1525	1525	1525	1525	1525	1525	1525
Auto	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
Chem	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
Food	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
Text	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
Met	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
Tele	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252
Med	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252

Market Summary, Oct. 5									
NYSE					AMEX				
Open	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14	Open	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14
High	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14	High	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14
Low	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14	Low	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14
Close	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14	Close	231.14	231.14	231.14	231.14
Change	+1.17	+1.17	+1.17	+1.17	Change	+1.17	+1.17	+1.17	+1.17

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	Volume	Symbol	Price	Volume	Symbol	Price	Volume	Symbol
IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM
IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM
IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM
IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM	125.00	1,200,000	IBM

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	125.00	IBM	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
IBM	125.00	125.00	IBM	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
IBM	125.00	125.00	IBM	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
IBM	125.00	125.00	IBM	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00

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How Morgan helps treasurers make money in today's tough money markets



Four of the Morgan officers who solved a client's long-term financing problem with a foreign currency borrowing privately placed and hedged into U.S. dollars. From left, Jonathan Seem, head of the bank's Far West Department; Maureen Hendricks, International Financial Management; Robert Engel, Executive Vice President and Treasurer; Bruno Eberli, Foreign Exchange Trading.

Succeeding in world financial markets may be even tougher tomorrow than it is today. The choices are multiplying. The risks are rising. The rules—and rates—keep changing. Now, more than ever, corporate treasurers need up-to-the-minute money-market information, sound advice, timely execution. And ideas.

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Here's why treasurers of major multinationals increasingly turn to Morgan to achieve corporate funding and investing goals.

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Morgan concentrates. We specialize in serving corporate, institutional, and government clients. And we've

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The Morgan Bank

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Open	Close
(Continued from Page 7)								
3M	1.72							
5M	1.72							
10M	1.72							
15M	1.72							
20M	1.72							
25M	1.72							
30M	1.72							
35M	1.72							
40M	1.72							
45M	1.72							
50M	1.72							
55M	1.72							
60M	1.72							
65M	1.72							
70M	1.72							
75M	1.72							
80M	1.72							
85M	1.72							
90M	1.72							
95M	1.72							
100M	1.72							
105M	1.72							
110M	1.72							
115M	1.72							
120M	1.72							
125M	1.72							
130M	1.72							
135M	1.72							
140M	1.72							
145M	1.72							
150M	1.72							
155M	1.72							
160M	1.72							
165M	1.72							
170M	1.72							
175M	1.72							
180M	1.72							
185M	1.72							
190M	1.72							
195M	1.72							
200M	1.72							
205M	1.72							
210M	1.72							
215M	1.72							
220M	1.72							
225M	1.72							
230M	1.72							
235M	1.72							
240M	1.72							
245M	1.72							
250M	1.72							
255M	1.72							
260M	1.72							
265M	1.72							
270M	1.72							
275M	1.72							
280M	1.72							
285M	1.72							
290M	1.72							
295M	1.72							
300M	1.72							
305M	1.72							
310M	1.72							
315M	1.72							
320M	1.72							
325M	1.72							
330M	1.72							
335M	1.72							
340M	1.72							
345M	1.72							
350M	1.72							
355M	1.72							
360M	1.72							
365M	1.72							
370M	1.72							
375M	1.72							
380M	1.72							
385M	1.72							
390M	1.72							
395M	1.72							
400M	1.72							
405M	1.72							
410M	1.72							
415M	1.72							
420M	1.72							
425M	1.72							
430M	1.72							
435M	1.72							
440M	1.72							
445M	1.72							
450M	1.72							
455M	1.72							
460M	1.72							
465M	1.72							
470M	1.72							
475M	1.72							
480M	1.72							
485M	1.72							
490M	1.72							
495M	1.72							
500M	1.72							
505M	1.72							
510M	1.72							
515M	1.72							
520M	1.72							
525M	1.72							
530M	1.72							
535M	1.72							
540M	1.72							
545M	1.72							
550M	1.72							
555M	1.72							
560M	1.72							
565M	1.72							
570M	1.72							
575M	1.72							
580M	1.72							
585M	1.72							
590M	1.72							
595M	1.72							
600M	1.72							
605M	1.72							
610M	1.72							
615M	1.72							
620M	1.72							
625M	1.72							
630M	1.72							
635M	1.72							
640M	1.72							
645M	1.72							
650M	1.72							
655M	1.72							
660M	1.72							
665M	1.72							
670M	1.72							
675M	1.72							
680M	1.72							
685M	1.72							
690M	1.72							
695M	1.72							
700M	1.72							
705M	1.72							
710M	1.72							
715M	1.72							
720M	1.72							
725M	1.72							
730M	1.72							
735M	1.72							
740M	1.72							
745M	1.72							
750M	1.72							
755M	1.72							
760M	1.72							
765M	1.72							
770M	1.72							
775M	1.72							
780M	1.72							
785M	1.72							
790M	1.72							
795M	1.72							
800M	1.72							
805M	1.72							
810M	1.72							
815M	1.72							
820M	1.72							
825M	1.72							
830M	1.72							
835M	1.72							
840M	1.72							
845M	1.72							
850M	1.72							
855M	1.72							
860M	1.72							
865M	1.72							
870M	1.72							
875M	1.72							
880M	1.72							
885M	1.72							
890M	1.72							
895M	1.72							
900M	1.72							
905M	1.72							
910M	1.72							
915M	1.72							
920M	1.72							
925M	1.72							
930M	1.72							
935M	1.72							
940M	1.72							
945M	1.72							
950M	1.72							
955M	1.72							
960M	1.72							
965M	1.72							
970M	1.72							
975M	1.72							
980M	1.72							
985M	1.72							
990M	1.72							
995M	1.72							
1000M	1.72							

U.S. Futures Prices

Grains	Food	Financial	Metals	Livestock
WHEAT	SOYBEANS	US T-BILLS	COPPER	CATTLE
12 Month High	12 Month High	12 Month High	12 Month High	12 Month High
Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Stock Div.	Stock Div.	Stock Div.	Stock Div.	Stock Div.
Yld.	Yld.	Yld.	Yld.	Yld.
P/E	P/E	P/E	P/E	P/E
52 Wk High	52 Wk High	52 Wk High	52 Wk High	52 Wk High
Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
Close	Close	Close	Close	Close
Change	Change	Change	Change	Change
Volume	Volume	Volume	Volume	Volume
Open Interest	Open Interest	Open Interest	Open Interest	Open Interest
Settlement	Settlement	Settlement	Settlement	Settlement
Delivery	Delivery	Delivery	Delivery	Delivery
Expiration	Expiration	Expiration	Expiration	Expiration
Contract	Contract	Contract	Contract	Contract
Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit
Month	Month	Month	Month	Month
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Decade	Decade	Decade	Decade	Decade
Century	Century	Century	Century	Century
Millennium	Millennium	Millennium	Millennium	Millennium
Universe	Universe	Universe	Universe	Universe
Creation	Creation	Creation	Creation	Creation
Evolution	Evolution	Evolution	Evolution	Evolution
Recreation	Recreation	Recreation	Recreation	Recreation
Annihilation	Annihilation	Annihilation	Annihilation	Annihilation
Transmutation	Transmutation	Transmutation	Transmutation	Transmutation
Metamorphosis	Metamorphosis	Metamorphosis	Metamorphosis	Metamorphosis
Alchemization	Alchemization	Alchemization	Alchemization	Alchemization
Transfiguration	Transfiguration	Transfiguration	Transfiguration	Transfiguration
Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis
Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis
Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis
Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis	Metempsychosis

New Law Should Spur Growth Of U.S. Export Trade Firms

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — The trading company, which developed East Asia and much of North America and spearheaded the recovery of postwar Japan, is expected to revitalize U.S. exports. But the new companies authorized by Congress are not likely to be formed for a while.

The Export Trading Company Act, which Congress passed on Friday and which President Ronald Reagan is expected to sign soon, reduces two obstacles that have kept most U.S. companies from forming trading companies similar to those in Japan and Europe to tap foreign markets.

It lessens the likelihood of an antitrust suit if companies in similar industries band together to sell overseas, and it permits bank holding companies, with their considerable financial strength, to take an equity interest in such ventures.

Many banking experts said they expected regional banks to try to capitalize on the legislation as a means of offering additional financial services to local customers. "It institutionalizes a capital pool that had not existed before," said John M. Boles, chairman of Boles & Company of Foster City, Calif., which was founded as an export trading company in 1979 and which this year is expected to register sales of \$70 million.

At present, it appears unlikely that banks will hurry to set up such ventures. "It will be an evolutionary process," said E. Anthony

Newton, senior vice president of the Philadelphia National Corporation. "I don't expect banks will be suddenly rushing into export trading companies. It's a new activity for bank management, and they'll respond cautiously."

Added Peter M. Nelson, senior vice president of the Bank of America, "We're going to take a very hard look at the legislation and see if we can utilize it."

Even before the legislation, there were some export trading companies already in existence. General Motors, General Electric, Sears Roebuck and some other large companies have subsidiaries that do foreign business.

Some smaller companies, such as Boles & Co., were set up exclusively to import and export. Two of the leading U.S. exporters are actually Japanese trading companies, Mitsui and Itochu, which are licensed to sell U.S. goods as part of their worldwide activities.

But under terms of the new legislation, an export trading company is defined as any group of companies and banks that joins forces with the specific objective of selling goods and services abroad.

The group then takes its plans to the Justice Department for prior certification of an antitrust exemption, something that has never before been available. "The threat of antitrust action had always been one of the major deterrents to broader export trading activity," said Gilbert Simonetti Jr., a partner at the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse. "Now companies will

have a broader measure of assurance against retroactive suits."

The other change is to permit bank holding companies for the first time to have a direct interest in a commercial export venture. The banks must get specific approval from the Federal Reserve Board for an equity participation of more than 20 percent in an export trading company.

Trading companies already have a trade organization, the Council for Export Trading Companies Inc. Its executive director, John C. Donaldson, a former assistant U.S. trade representative, said that antitrust restrictions and adequate access to export services and financing have been the two most frequently encountered impediments to export growth.

The commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, said the legislation should help many medium-sized and smaller companies discover the advantages of exporting. Fewer than 5,000 companies, he noted, account for 25 percent of U.S. manufactured exports. One hundred companies account for half.

U.S. exports are now running at around \$250 billion a year. No one expects a sudden surge, but experts such as Joel D. Honigberg, who founded a Chicago-based company that is one of the largest export management concerns, said the bill could mean as much as \$10 billion in additional foreign sales over the next two years.

He added that by the turn of the century, one-third of all U.S. exports could be handled through export trading companies.

Italy Public Sector Hard Hit by Crisis, Government Says

ROME — Italy's state-owned industries will lose an estimated 4.3 trillion lire (\$3 billion) this year, with steel and energy hard hit, State Industry Minister Giannide de Michelis said Tuesday.

This is more than double the previously estimated 1.887 trillion lire, but down from last year's 5.216 trillion lire.

Mr. de Michelis said that the plight of Italy's public sector, which accounts for about half the nation's industrial investment, had been aggravated by the continuing world recession, high interest rates and the lira's sharp fall against the dollar.

He added that IRI, the state industrial holding company which controls the steel sector, and ENI, the state-owned energy corporation, had been the hardest hit.

But he said that the slight improvement that was predicted for 1982 was a turning point and that the industries could be returned to profitability within the next three years.

Swiss Bank Profit Rose More Slowly in 1981

ZURICH — The 564 banks and financial institutions in Switzerland recorded a rise in profit in 1981, but the increase was lower than in 1980, the National Bank reported Tuesday.

Combined profit amounted to 2.6 billion Swiss francs (\$1.18 billion), an increase of 8.4 percent. This compared to a 17-percent rise in 1980.

W. Germany Seeks Banks' Loan Data

FRANKFURT — West Germany's banking supervisory office has asked banks for a detailed breakdown of their lending exposure to individual countries, a spokesman for the office in West Berlin said Tuesday.

Bankers said the request reflected growing concern at the supervisory office and at the Bundesbank over payment problems of countries such as Poland and Mexico.

The request was made to about 40 banks in a circular dated Sept. 27, the spokesman in West Berlin said. He said banks are being asked to provide exposure figures quarterly, dating from last July 4, for all countries, together with the portion covered by the govern-

ment-backed Hermes insurance program.

The request is a significant broadening of an agreement by which the banks present the supervisory office and Bundesbank with consolidated balance sheets, which do not reveal exposure to individual countries, bankers said.

They estimated that West German banks have lent 25 billion Deutsche marks (\$10 billion) to Latin America's three biggest economies: Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. The bankers said they detected a new sense of urgency over banking supervision since the Mexican debt crisis of the summer.

In September 1980 the Bundesbank requested banks to provide details of loans to 12 countries, in-

cluding Argentina, Brazil, Iran, Mexico, Poland, Venezuela, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Bankers noted that the new request singles out no particular countries.

Dresdner Bank Earnings

The favorable trend in Dresdner Bank's earnings, recorded in the first half of 1982 continued in the third quarter, and full year results should be satisfactory, Reuters reported Tuesday from West Berlin, quoting Dresdner Bank's managing board spokesman, Hans Friedrichs.

Mr. Friedrichs said that losses from AEG-Telefunken's decision to seek a court settlement with its creditors can be absorbed by the bank without having to draw on hidden reserves this year.

The parent bank's partial operating profit in the first half, excluding results of trading operations on its own account, rose 41.4 percent to 392 million marks, Mr. Friedrichs said. He said at a news briefing that it was too early to forecast dividend payment on 1982 results.

He also said Tuesday that Poland's Western creditor banks will seek to put future debt rescheduling agreements on a longer-term basis.

Mr. Friedrichs noted that the rescheduling of Polish debt so far had been based on two agreements of one year each, covering amounts falling due in 1981 and 1982. Future agreements could cover payments due over three to four years, he said.

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Battle Tarnishes Image of Investment Bankers

(Continued from Page 9)

derstated Marietta's borrowing power. At a rumormongering session of the Bendix board, after four members had resigned and the remaining directors approved the Allied merger, board members complained that they had received bad advice from Salomon, a person familiar with the meeting said.

"When they started this deal, Bendix management didn't realize Marietta's maneuverability," said a banker. "This was Salomon's deal, and it exploded, and Salomon went down in the explosion."

In a deposition taken on Sept. 9 for a suit by Marietta against Bendix, Jay Higgins, the head of Salomon's mergers and acquisitions department, said Salomon had warned Bendix's board that Marietta could make a tender offer for Bendix.

With hindsight, however, his re-

marks indicate that Salomon may have underestimated Marietta's resistance. "We thought it highly unlikely that that offer would succeed," he said. "We felt confident that we were now bargaining over terms and that Martin Marietta had agreed with Bendix as to the wisdom of the combination itself."

Salomon has its defenders. "If they're getting criticized, it's very unfair," said Mr. Rohatyn.

"Salomon is being made the scapegoat," said Martin Siegel, head of Kidder's mergers and acquisitions department. After the United Technologies bid, Mr. Agce "acted like George Steinbrenner — fire the manager," he added, referring to the owner of the New York Yankees baseball team.

With Bendix under siege, First Boston's assignment was to rescue the company, at the best possible price. On First Boston's advice, Bendix held out for \$85 a share from Allied for the stock not held by Marietta. In effect, that meant a gain of about \$20 over the average price to the public shareholders that had been offered by Marietta and United Technologies.

Had Allied balked at that price, participants in the negotiations said, Bendix would have continued its pursuit of Marietta. "We took the risk and it paid off," said Bruce Wasserstein, co-director of mergers and acquisitions for First Boston.

The verdict on Kidder's role in the takeover battle depends largely on the perception of how Marietta has emerged. Mr. Siegel views it as a triumph, and champagne corks popped at Kidder headquarters Sept. 27 in celebration.

But other members of the financial community, pointing to Mar-

ietta's sizable debt and the large Allied stake, suggested that the victory was Pyrrhic. Kidder "deserves a lot of credit for the tactics and blame for the results," said an investment banker.

But other bankers faulted Kidder's tactics, too. According to one, Kidder should have moved more quickly to line up a phalanx of "white knights" — companies that would make a partial bid for Marietta and thus give it more time. It was not until a week or so after Bendix's bid, Mr. Siegel said, that Kidder began looking for white knights.

A banker also took issue with Kidder's move to bring in United Technologies, a maneuver heralded as brilliant at the time. In fact, this banker said, the United Technologies bid had pushed the Bendix-Marietta quarrel nearer disaster by forcing Bendix to buy control of Marietta in order to escape United Technologies.

Mr. Siegel replied that Marietta's lawyers had raised objections to the partial-bid strategy, arguing that the courts might find it invalid. Furthermore, the LTV Corporation and the two other companies brought in by Kidder "didn't want to pay enough," he said. "People felt we were over the barrel and wouldn't pay top dollar."

In Mr. Siegel's view, Marietta's escape from Bendix was equally a victory for Kidder. Since 1976, Kidder has offered a "takeover defense service" designed to help prevent companies from being taken over and, not incidentally, to attract new corporate finance business to Kidder. More than 100 companies currently pay Kidder an annual retainer of \$75,000 for the service.

Lazard, which handled United

Technologies' unsuccessful bid, and Lehman, which represented Allied in the final negotiations, were only marginally involved. Still, a banker suggested that Lazard, which has recently had a handful of deals fall through, had lost some standing on Wall Street.

Mr. Rohatyn dismissed that charge. "Anyone can win as long as they're willing to pay anything," he said. "I think we gave correct advice."

Nonetheless, Mr. Rohatyn added, the entire affair has cast a shadow over the investment banking community. "There's a general perception that investment banks' fees are too high, and that they don't earn them," he said. "That opinion is so widespread that the investment banking community had better pay attention to it, or someone will pay attention for us."

Air France to Raise 700 Million Francs

PARIS — Air France has launched a bond issue of 700 million francs (about \$100 million) to finance its 1982 operations, a spokesman for the airline said.

The state-owned airline was authorized to issue 140,000 10-year bonds at 5,000 francs, bearing an interest of 16.4 percent, the spokesman said Monday.

U.S. Reserves Up in August

WASHINGTON — U.S. reserve assets rose \$6 million in August to \$31.2 billion, the Treasury Department said. In August 1981, reserve assets stood at \$29.2 billion.

Yugoslavia Vows Debt Repayment

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia is not planning to seek a rescheduling of a foreign debt estimated at \$18 billion, Zvonko Dragin, the deputy prime minister, has told members of the European Parliament.

The Twynj news agency said Tuesday that Mr. Dragin told the visitors Monday that "foreign trade solvency and repayment of debts are... priority tasks for Yugoslavia."

Yugoslav officials have repeatedly said that Yugoslavia would meet its obligations on time. This year, it has to pay back about \$5 billion in interest and principal.

New Issue
October 6, 1982

EUROFIMA

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M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Trinkaus & Burkhart

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank
Girozentrale

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Landesbank
Girozentrale

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Delbrück & Co.

DG Bank
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Bankhaus Hermann Lampe
Kommanditgesellschaft

Sel. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

Vereins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Suisse First Boston
Limited

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &
Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische
Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank

Aktiengesellschaft

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Julius Beer International
Limited

Bank of America International
Limited

Bank of Tokyo International
Limited

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Chemical Bank International
Limited

Credit Commercial de France

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Deutsche Girozentrale
— Deutsche Kommunalkbank —
Euro Mobilbank S.p.A.

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Handelsbank N.W. (Oversee)
Limited

Kidder, Peabody International
Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Lazard Frères et Cie

LTDB International

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited

Den norske Creditbank

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Société Générale

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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Indosuez

Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque Paribas

Banque Paribas

Banque Paribas

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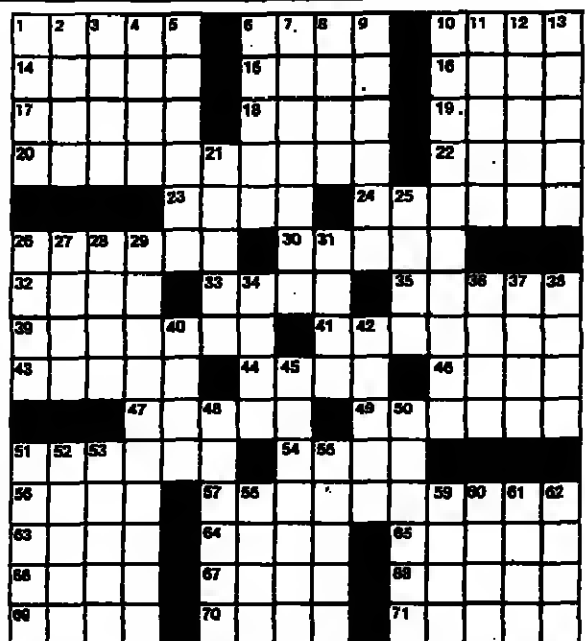
Banque Paribas

Banque Paribas

Banque Paribas

B

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Sour tasting
10 Nightingale's burden
14 Hardy hero
15 Debut
16 Actor Jannings
17 Caspian feeder
18 Protein-related acid
19 Author Rostov
20 Chinese pottery
21 Assault
22 Car's cousin
23 The mark of sorrow
24 O.T. book
25 TV anchor
30 Comprehend, with "on"
32 Exchange premium
33 Thank-you (bump in a road)
35 La Fontaine predecessor
39 Teapot event
41 Turkish rug
42 Proficient
44 Able
46 Bator, far
47 Opposite of 43
49 Dyers' relatives
51 Brandy center
- DOWN**
- 54 Colliery access
56 Kind of jury
57 "..." in the dark
63 smasher
64 Molders
65 Blood
66 "Arrivederci" city
67 Rare's partner
68 Conspicuous
69 United
70 Brontë heroine
71 "... fell
1 "Oh, my!"
2 David, e.g.
3 Potentate
4 "Myth of Hercules"
5 Third-place medal
6 Tree-dwelling primate
7 "Pretty Little Poppy" of 1924
8 Spanish painter
9 Palomares sighting
10 Start too soon
11 Bathsheba's husband
12 Twist, for one
13 Sir Edward, the composer
- PEANUTS**
- HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE AND HIS CIVILIAN BROTHER WALKING OUT ONTO THE AERODROME
- AERODROME? HIS BROTHER IS IN LUCK...
- THE FLYING ACE HAS AGREED TO TAKE HIM ALONG ON A MISSION
- I'M IN LUCK! CONTACT!
- B. C.**
- UNCLE HIPPIY!
- HEY!... WHATCHA GOT AROUND YOUR NECK, THERE?
- OK, OK... YOU'RE WAY AHEAD OF ME, -- BIG DEAL...
- B. L. O. N. D. I. E.**
- WE STUDIED A NEW SUBJECT IN BIOLOGY CLASS TODAY
- WE'RE LEARNING WHAT CAUSES PEOPLE TO FALL ASLEEP
- WHAT MAKES PEOPLE FALL ASLEEP?
- WELL, FOR ONE THING, BIOLOGY CLASS
- B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.**
- WOW! WOMEN SURE WEAR SCANTY CLOTHES THESE DAYS
- WHEN I WAS YOUNG, I HAD TO BE AN ANKLE-MAN
- WELL, YOU CERTAINLY WORKED YOUR WAY UP
- A. N. D. Y. C. A. P. P.**
- TO TELL YOU THE TRUTH, I DON'T KNOW WHY I WRITE ANYTHING BUT THE ONLY ONE WHO CARES ABOUT ME
- IT'S ME, SWEETHEART! I WAS STANDING AT THE BAR IN THE LAGUNA I BELONGED TO YOU, WONDERFUL YOU ARE...
- OH, YES? I THINK YOU'D BETTER GET YOURSELF TO BED, MY LAD
- LAUGH AN' THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU -- CRY AN' THEY GAY AN' THEY GAY AN' THEY GAY
- W. I. Z. A. R. D. O. F. I. D.**
- GIVE ME ONE OF THOSE PICKLED EGGS
- HERE YOU ARE
- THAT WAS GOOD!
- CARE FOR AN AFTER-DINNER DRINK?
- R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N.**
- YES, I'LL HOLD ON! IT'S IMPORTANT THAT I TALK TO MR. BUCKMAN
- D. O. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.**
- HARRIS! FRONT AND CENTER!
- HARRIS, WAS THERE ANY SPECIAL REASON WHY A PERFECTLY RAZED ROOBYL JUST BOUNCED OFF YOUR HEAD?
- ACTUALLY, BOB, IT WAS A LITTLE UNDER-THROWN.
- UNDERMOUNTAIN HARRIS, MY 35-YEAR-OLD GRAND-MOTHER COULD HAVE HAD THAT REAR END AT THAT STAGE OUT THERE!
- I KNOW, HARRIS...
- I JUST DON'T THINK IT'S FAIR TO PUT ME UNDER THAT KIND OF PRESSURE.

WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALBUQUERQUE	59 48	LOS ANGELES	78 64
ALBUQUERQUE	59 48	MADRID	72 43
AMSTERDAM	55 46	MALIBU	74 54
ANKARA	55 46	MEXICO CITY	74 54
ATHENS	55 46	MILAN	74 54
AUCKLAND	55 46	MONTREAL	59 48
BANGKOK	81 71	MOSCOW	59 48
BEIRUT	55 46	MUNICH	59 48
BERLIN	55 46	NAPLES	59 48
BIRMINGHAM	55 46	NEW DELHI	81 71
BOSTON	55 46	NEW YORK	59 48
BRAZILIA	81 71	NICE	59 48
BUEENOS AIRES	55 46	PARIS	59 48
CAIRO	81 71	PEKING	59 48
CALCUTTA	81 71	RENO	59 48
CARACAS	81 71	ROME	59 48
CHICAGO	55 46	SAN FRANCISCO	59 48
COLOMBO	81 71	SEATTLE	59 48
COSTA MESA	55 46	SHANGHAI	59 48
DALLAS	55 46	SINGAPORE	81 71
DENVER	55 46	ST. LOUIS	59 48
EDINBURGH	55 46	ST. PETERSBURG	59 48
FLORENCE	55 46	SYDNEY	59 48
FRANKFURT	55 46	TAIPEI	59 48
GENEVA	55 46	TOKYO	59 48
HARARE	81 71	TORONTO	59 48
HELSINKI	55 46	TUNIS	59 48
HONG KONG	81 71	VIENNA	59 48
ISTANBUL	55 46	WARSAW	59 48
JERUSALEM	55 46	WASHINGTON	59 48
LA PALMAS	81 71	ZURICH	59 48
LIMA	81 71		
LONDON	55 46		

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BANK OF AMERICA		BANK OF AMERICA	
101 Bank of America	\$1,000.00	101 Bank of America	\$1,000.00
102 Bank of America	\$1,000.00	102 Bank of America	\$1,000.00
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200 Bank of America	\$1,000.00	200 Bank of America	\$1,000.00

BOOKS

FUTURE WEATHER AND THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT
By John Gribbin. 246 pp. \$15.95.
Delacorte Press/Eleanor Friede, 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by David Burns

THIS IS a fine account of the natural forces — delicately balanced and constantly interacting — that cause the vagaries of daily weather and destructive events such as droughts, floods and extremes of heat and cold. It explains the growing recognition of the role in human affairs of climate and climatic variability, and concern about possible global climate change.

Gribbin, an astrophysicist, is the author of "Forecasts, Famines and Freezes" and a dozen other books of popular science. He shows that climatic patterns follow many cycles, some on geological time scales, and that "normal" and "climate" must be defined. What area? What time period?

A Necessary Perspective
Gribbin cites studies ranging from paleobotany to volcanic dust veils, and gives considerable attention to sunspots — though their link with climate is still elusive. His sketch of climatic history provides a necessary perspective. Variations in Earth's orbit around the sun can trigger ice ages, and he cites evidence that the present warm "interglacial" may be coming to an end. Over the next 10,000 years we may enter a new ice age.

His outline of the dynamics of natural change is useful in considering man-made "forcing" — such as the steady buildup of carbon dioxide. Earth's climate and atmosphere set it apart and make the planet a pleasant oasis in the cosmic void. Life is possible because we have water, a blanket of life-supporting gases and a climate that is neither too warm nor too cold. Man may now be altering this equable climate by adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. This could make the climate warmer than at any time in human history.

Carbon dioxide makes up only a tiny fraction of the atmosphere, but its importance far exceeds its relative scarcity. It is essential for photosynthesis, which converts the sun's energy into forms usable by plants and animals. It also helps regulate the vitally important heat balance. Water vapor and carbon dioxide act as a one-way screen, trapping part of the sun's heat and making the Earth's surface warmer than it otherwise would be. This is the so-called "greenhouse effect."

Studies of neighbor planets confirm the existence, nature and magnitude of the greenhouse effect, and the critical role of the atmosphere. On Mars, water is present only as ice, and its thin atmosphere allows most of the sun's energy to escape back into space. Mars is consequently a frozen desert. On Venus, however, the atmosphere is 96 percent carbon dioxide, and all its water is vaporized by the sun's heat. There, a "runaway" greenhouse pushes surface temperatures to nearly 500° C.

But man is changing the atmosphere, mainly by burning large quantities of oil, gas and coal, releasing carbon dioxide. We can only guess how much fossil fuel we may burn in the future. This will depend on many factors, including rates of population and economic growth, energy conservation and the development of non-fossil energy sources. We do know that carbon dioxide has increased by about 8 percent since careful measurement began in 1958, and by about 20 percent in a hundred years.

Mathematical models indicate that if these trends continue, we can expect an increase of about three degrees centigrade in average world temperature sometime in the next century. A few degrees doesn't sound like much compared with the daily and seasonal fluctuations, but a small change in average temperature can have a surprisingly large effect on the global climate. On the human time scale, the change would seem irreversible.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ARAB	CAROL	DOTS
ONE	HOUSE	ALARM
OUTLAW	HERO	NEO
COOL	COOL	COOL
CHER	MONA	
OBSES	FEVERISH	
IVANS	ALTERABLE	
MARC	SLOES	TEAR
STRENUOUS	STIVE	
TEENAGER	STONE	
BARBARA	CRIM	
ELIA	PAPER	TINGER
LOOT	ELENA	RENE
LUTE	AMOR	EDDY

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, West allowed herself to fall into a trap, after her partnership had judged well in the bidding.

Whether East should open with one diamond or one club with 5-6 distribution is a close point. Most experts would probably bid one diamond, treating the hand as 5-5 rather than run the risk of being unable to bid diamonds.

Clearly, the hand is not strong enough to bid one club and then make a strength-showing reverse in diamonds.

East chose one club, and could say no more when his opponents bid briskly to four spades and West bid hearts. As it happens, no game is available for either side, so East-West was right not to bid further. At many tables, East-West played in a minor suit game and were defeated by two tricks, sometimes doubled.

In four spades, it seems that South is doomed to lose two club tricks and a trick in each major suit. Clubs were led and continued, and South ruffed the third round with the ten. West should have overthrown with the ace, since there was no particular reason not to take that trick immediately. However, she discarded a diamond, which was not in itself fatal.

Next South led a low trump and West failed to see the danger. She played low just in case her partner

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIFAT

PLYSH

FAISAR

SPITTY

WHY THE JUDGE GAVE THE MAN WHO STOLE SOME LINGERIE A SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: IT WAS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DINER STOOP BEHOLD HUMBLE
Answer: IT WAS WALKOVER FOR THE BRIDE—THE THRESHOLD

DENNIS THE MENACE

